THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 49. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

1040 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

200 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $26,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled has already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR

And Accrued Interest

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

They Have Thirty Years to Run, at Six per Cent.,

AND BOTH

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

ARE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows:—

From Passengers	$1,624,005 97
" Freight	2,040,233 19
" Express	54,423 08
" Mails	136 265 59
" Miscellaneous	91,836 27
" Government troops	161,077 77
" " freight	449,440 33
" Contractors' men	201,179 09
" " material	968,43 3 32
Total	$5,086,651 01

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

McCLURE & CO.

How General Grant Blocked their "Little Game."

Curtin Will Not Go into the Cabinet—Who Will?

In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, a special telegram announced that the self-constituted representative of the wishes of all Pennsylvanians, A. K. McClure, had besought General Grant to appoint ex-Governor Curtin to his Cabinet. The following telegrams to the New York press will show how neatly the *de facto* official McClure was snubbed, and his "friends" placed in the background. The New York *World* says:—

General Grant then said:—"I do not see that the politicians of Pennsylvania should make up my Cabinet." Mr. McClure replied that as for George H. Stuart he never knew him to be active at a Republican meeting, or to contribute otherwise to the success of the Republican party; indeed, he would not be looked upon as a representative man of the party, and, he added, that standing as an old member of his party, "I must protest against the selection of Mr. Stuart." "Why," said General Grant, with an expression of surprise, "I do not see how any one can object to Mr. Stuart. He devoted himself during the war to his country, contributing at all times his personal services and his means for the soldiers of the army. But," with a pause, "do not understand me as saying that I have selected Mr. Stuart as a member of my Cabinet." Mr. McClure said, "Mr. Stuart is not a representative of the Republican party." General Grant replied with emphasis, "Then I am not a representative of the Republican party." The President-elect then moved towards a desk, indicating that he did not desire to prolong the interview, and Mr. McClure said, "General, I felt it my duty to present the name of Governor Curtin, and that accomplished, my mission is ended." He then withdrew. Mr. McClure, excited, and seemingly indignant, hurried down to Willard's, and thence to the Capitol, spreading the result of his interview among his friends—commenting on its details, and expressing his belief that Stuart was going into the Cabinet. At the Capitol he met many Pennsylvanians. The news of his interview had preceded him, and the Congressmen from his State gathered and listened. Senator Simon Cameron was among them. "I am disposed," said that incorruptible statesman, "if Stuart is selected to indorse the appointment." "What has Stuart ever done for the party?" gibed in McClure again. "He has done a great deal," answered Cameron. "Oh! General, that is very well," echoed Mr. McClure, "but he is not the kind of men you wanted for aid when you desired to be re-elected Senator. He is not the kind of a man you had around the Girard House in Philadelphia, drinking wine and fixing up matters for the boys to so arrange the primaries that Cameron men would be elected to the Legislature to send you to the United States Senate." There was a shout of laughter at this palpable hit. The crowd took up the talk. 'McClure is right," said one, "Grant cannot go back on the politicians, and he won't sell out the men who elected him." "But it is a bad start," said another, "to take a pious old fellow like Stuart, who will be fooled in a week by the men around him." "I'm for Grant having his own way," said a radical Congressmen. "Who are Aleck McClure, Andy Curtin, and John Forney? Why, they didn't have a bit of influence in the late Senatorial contest, for Scott was elected in the face of all their opposition. It is the —— impudence I ever heard of that these men should come down here to dictate to Grant. The people have repudiated them." And this is the way the conversation has run all day; most everybody says that Stuart is the man who is going into the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. They say Grant confirmed it to-day. Still, there are some who declare that T. M. Keenan, a young lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, and an intimate friend of Grant, is, after all, the man.

—The New York *Herald* correspondent thus describes the interview:—

Grant listened very patiently to the eloquent and pathetic appeal of McClure; then turning to him with great coolness, replied that the appointment of Andrew G. Curtin to a place in his Cabinet was altogether out of the question, and Curtin's friends might as well understand it. He had reasons for not appointing Governor Curtin, but he declined to state them. McClure, amazed at the coolness and the curtness of Grant's response, remained silent for a short time. Recovering himself, he next made an appeal for the appointment of James K. Moorhead to a place in the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. Without allowing him to inflict another speech upon him Grant said he could not appoint Moorehead, for reasons which he declined to give. McClure had apparently exhausted his list. Perhaps Grant thought the next man he would propose would be A. K. McClure. Instead of that, however, he set about to tell Grant the kind of men he should not have in his Cabinet from Pennsylvania.

Upon McClure stating that he did not think George H. Stuart a fit man for the Cabinet, Grant, who had hitherto remained quiet, turned rather sharply upon his visitor, and in a distinct, clear tone said he did not see how any loyal man could object to seeing Mr. George H. Stuart appointed to a place in the Cabinet, or to any other position in the Government. He had rendered peculiar and great service to the country during the war, and he regarded him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Checking himself, Grant added that he did not mean to intimate that Stuart was the man whom he had selected from Pennsylvania for his Cabinet. The name of the person would be made public at the proper time, and he hoped it would give satisfaction not only to the people of Pennsylvania but to the whole country. * * * The conversation ended rather abruptly, and McClure left the army headquarters a wiser if not a happier man. He is thoroughly disgusted with Grant's ideas about the character of the man who should be in the Cabinet, and the last seen of him he was on his way to the railroad depot, carpet-bag in hand, bound for his peaceful home among the hills of Pennsylvania.

—The New York *Times* says that after McClure had been thus nicely blocked:—

General Cameron entered the room where McClure was narrating his interview with General Grant. A discussion arose immediately on Pennsylvania politics, and both were, of course, at total variance on the subject of what was best for the interests of the party in the State. Senator Cameron said that he had talked with General Grant some days ago on Cabinet matters, and that the General then stated that Curtin would not be appointed. Whereupon Senator Cameron said to General Grant that he did not care who was appointed, so that he was a fair representative Republican.

McClure remarked that he understood from General Grant that Republicans would be appointed to office in all cases, but his objection was to the class from which General Grant proposed to take them.

Mr. Cameron thought and felt that it would be better to take a man from the merchant class. Stuart was acceptable to him, was a tariff man, and so on.

McClure objected that Stuart was not a man who could vitalize the party and make it pulsate at a touch.

Mr. Cameron said that such men were very rare, and that after all they might not be so very desirable. It may happen, too, that the wrong nerve would be struck and disorder produced. He believed that Stuart would be an excellent administrative officer.

Mr. McClure had no doubt he could do the routine work of any department.

Mr. Cameron believed him to be a man of great ability, who would fill any position with credit and judgment.

Mr. Cameron and Mr. McClure then refought their old fights on Pennsylvania politics. Of course there was no chance of their agreement on a single point so far as their State was concerned.

The New York *Tribune* states:—"McClure's interview with Grant soon became known around the Capitol, and it was freely commented on. The anti-Curtin men from Pennsylvania are jubilant at the defeat of the foe they feared the most, and without seeking the selection of their own favorite, are willing to abide the result. Senator Cameron expresses himself as satisfied with any appointment Grant may make."

HAYTI.

Horrors of the Civil War—Outrages Committed by General Domingue, President of the Southern Republic.

The New York *Tribune* correspondent writes as follows from Aux-Cayes, Hayti, Feb. 17:—

On my arrival here last week I found that the Pickets, a kind of guerrillas who are in favor of Salnave, had occupied the plains and hills in the rear of the city, and were plying it with shot and shell at a fearful rate. The President was in the harbor, on board the Galatea, and waiting with his gunboat, the Salnave, to arrive before commencing the bombardment from the sea. I found everything in confusion, and everybody in a state of wild alarm. Soon after my arrival, Mr. Hollister, the American Minister, came into port in the United States ship-of-war Yantic, and immediately visited Mr. De Long, the American Consul. Mr. De Long is very ill, and occupied the house and store of Mr. George C. Brown, who is now the acting Consul here. I found in Mr. Brown's house at least 500 Haytian refugees, who were lodged and fed at his expense. Their personal effects were piled up in all the rooms of the house, from the basement to the attic. Mr. Brown informed me that Mr. Hollister, at the request of General Domingue, who calls himself the President of the South, had an interview with his Excellency and explained to him the real situation of affairs at Aux Cayes, as he understood it. Mr. Hollister and Mr. De Long begged Domingue to spare the town and to take care of the interests of foreigners there. The President of the new republic was very polite, but expressed a determination to hold out as long as he could, and to die rather than yield. The murders committed by this man during the last few weeks surpass belief. On the third of February he sent a large force to the prison where he had in irons many of Salnave's principal adherents, and murdered them all in cold blood. A few were killed in their cells, and the others were turned loose into the jail yard and shot by boys fifteen years old in a manner too horrible to relate. Boys use muskets in such a clumsy way that it sometimes takes them a great while to kill a person with small arms. In several instances, I am told, twenty shots were fired at one prisoner. The women were more difficult to kill than the men; they struggled and fought for life in the most appalling manner, and the eye-witnesses say that their shrieks and imprecations were heartrending and too frightful to be represented. A nephew of the Haytian Minister to France, General Mentor, who was under medical treatment at the time, was placed in a conspicuous position, and obliged to see his fellow-prisoners murdered before he found relief. Then he was placed in a chair within a few feet of the muzzle of a cannon and blown to pieces with grape-shot. One hundred and ten persons were massacred in this shocking manner. Mr. Hollister, I am told, saw Mr. Rameau, the Secretary of State of this new republic, which represents Salnave as a tyrant and murderer, and which has for its motto "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." The captain of the American gunboat and the captain of the British ship-of-war Jason were both present at the interview, but no terms could be made with the rebels. It became necessary to take care of the women and children in the city, and with the consent of Salnave, Captain Abbot of the Yantic, aided by the British sloop Jason, towed outside the harbor, in three merchant vessels, about two thousand persons. This was done with the consent of Salnave, who remarked that he "did not wage war with women or children." The bombardment, on account of the non-arrival of the Salnave, did not come off according to programme, and as the persons on board the merchant ships had nothing to eat, President Salnave offered to take them to the nearest port in his possession, and feed and protect them, and return them to the city as soon as he was master of it. His proposal was spurned by the parties interested, who all went back to Aux Cayes to share the fate of the city. What that will be I cannot say, but our situation is very alarming. The Pickets desire to burn the town for the sake of pillage. Domingue threatens, in case of his defeat, to lay it in ashes, and the President may be obliged to destroy it with shot and shell before it will surrender. There has recently been an attack made by the Cacos upon Gonaives. They were repulsed with the loss of about 100 men killed and wounded. It is stated that the Cacos at St. Marc have received from the United States a ship-of-war known in our late struggle as the "Mount Vernon." It is reported that she brought in her hold heavy guns concealed under her ballast.

NEW JERSEY.

The Governor Recommends a Change in the Mode of Taxation.

To the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey.—Gentlemen:—The time has arrived, in my judgment, when a change can be safely and judiciously made in the mode of taxation as applied to corporations upon which taxation has heretofore been levied by means of transit duties. I therefore recommend to your honorable bodies the enactment of a law, upon the acceptance of which by the companies now paying transit duties (if such acceptance be requisite), all payments by them of such duties, whether upon passengers or freights, shall cease. To adequately provide for an income to the State equal at least to that obtained from corporations, provision should be made for the establishment of a just and uniform rate of taxation upon all railroad and canal companies, subject at all times to such changes in the rate of taxation as the Legislature may deem necessary or expedient to make. Provision should be made, however, for the payment of an amount per annum by existing corporations equal to those paid by them to the State, for the year past. In guarding the income of the State from diminution, the probable effect of the provision I have recommended, would be to make, for the time being, a somewhat unequal assessment upon existing corporations; a number of reasons could be submitted, were it necessary, to show that the inequality is more apparent than real. Great care should, nevertheless, be taken in the establishment of the new system, that no real injustice is done to the corporations whose interests are to be affected by its provisions. Many important considerations will undoubtedly suggest themselves in arranging the details of an act so important to the State, and ultimately, and not remotely, valuable to the corporations. I am convinced the present mode of obtaining revenue, by the imposition of transit duties, is inconsistent with the spirit of our people, the more enlightened and just modes of taxation experience has developed, and unequal also in its operations upon our citizens. The operation of the system, too, is either persistently misunderstood, or wilfully misinterpreted by citizens of other States. I believe the enactment of a law containing the general principles I have recommended would leave the State free to pursue the most liberal policy as to public improvements, and finally tend to turn the current of legislation, as regards taxation, towards a system more just in its provisions, and equitable in its operations, than our tax laws of late years have seemed to be.

For these reasons I urge your attention to the recommendations I have the honor to transmit to your honorable bodies.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor.

THE CHARLESTON "MERCURY."

Valedictory of R. B. Rhett, Jr., Proprietor.

This gentleman has been forced to cease the publication of the *Mercury* for lack of support. He ends a very pathetic valedictory as follows:

But in our judgment this Government is almost hopelessly despotic. So very feeble are the probabilities of reversal and reinstatement that they can safely constitute no element of our future policy. What then shall we do? We answer, look to a future of independence; seek harmony in the South for the sake of the South. Once the heart of the South throughout these fair lands was with the North. Not for money (for we sought not to use the Union to promote pecuniary interest), but for the sake of liberty against foreign nations; and for the sake of the past, in which they were associated in our struggles for independence, and for that "sacred honor" which our fathers pledged to them in our common Declaration of Independence, we loved the Union established between us. Rent by their usurpations, it has been finally cut asunder by the sword. It now forms the tangled and bloody strands of a deceitful, hostile despotism. That this despotism will work out its own dissolution we have not a doubt. The people of the Southern States will yet be a great and free people.

In the portentous changes and events looming up before us, the Charleston *Mercury* will no more be heard. Its voice, which for fifty years has mingled in the counsels of the imperilled South, is hushed. But will it be dead? Has it advocated no high principles of liberty which, in some warm-living heart, shall not be forgotten? Has it counselled no policy of stern resistence to wrong—of a brave defiance of tyranny—of a deathless effort for independence, with a spirit undaunted and an honor untarnished for the South—a policy which shall yet survive and triumph? For long years, amidst trying circumstances and weighty responsibilities, I have struggled (I trust faithfully) for my endangered country. Apparently I have failed—my country has failed! But in the wise Providence of God failure often proves the greatest blessing, and seeming success eventuates in failure. The Saviour of men was crucified, and his enemies, in the exultation of their success, cried out, "His blood be on us and on our children." Amidst the afflictions and desolations of this our land, I have faith to believe in the future independence and prosperity of the South. I take my place among her ruined children—better so than to be the proudest and most honored of her successful enemies—and I wait, hoping, praying, expecting the bright coming of her final deliverance.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Withdrawal of Mr. Dawes—James G. Blaine Alone on the Track.

The contest over the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress has been very much simplified by the publication of the following letter:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 24, 1869.—Hon. J. G. Blaine—My Dear Sir:—Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination to you at the earliest moment.

I am truly yours, H. L. DAWES.

At present, therefore, Mr. Blaine apparently has the track to himself. It is understood the entire New England delegation will cordially support him, and there being no other candidate, he will, it is believed, be nominated in the Republican caucus by acclamation for Speaker, when it meets on Tuesday evening next.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1830. He received his education at Washington College, where he graduated in 1847. Having removed to the State of Maine, he entered journalism as a profession, and for several years acted as editor successively of the Kennebec *Journal* and Portland *Advertiser*. During this time he was an active politician, and served four years in the Maine Legislature, being for two years Speaker of the lower house of that body. In 1862 he made his entrance upon the Congressional arena, having been three times re-elected. In the House at Washington he has been an acknowledged leader, and has frequently presided over that body satisfactorily as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Disappearance of Two Horses in the Earth.

On Saturday morning, the 13th instant, says the Knoxville *Press and Times*, as Mr. Glenn, of New Market, Jefferson county, Tennessee, was engaged ploughing on a side hill on the farm of Mr. Hill, half a mile from New Market, he suddenly perceived his team of horses disappear into the ground beneath, leaving the plough and harness on *terra firma*. Upon examination he discovered that the ground had first given way under the hind feet of the horses, thus "skinning" the harness over their heads as the dumb beasts sank into the bowels of the earth.

One of the horses was buried some eighteen or twenty feet deep, and of course died instantly from suffocation. The other remained in sight about twelve feet below the surface. Mr. Glenn and his son, who also witnessed the occurrence, attempted to save the living animal by descending into the cavity, but the earth kept giving way beneath them and they were soon unable to save themselves, and were rescued from their perilous position by neighbors whom their cries brought to the scene. Both of the horses were lost.

The cavity is circular, and twenty feet in diameter. The dirt and horses fill the centre, while on each side is a large fissure, into which logs have been thrown, disappearing from view, and it has been found impossible to fill the cavities. There are no rocks or stones to be seen, yet the whole side seems to be a mere crust beneath which is an apparently unfathomable abyss.

A Fearful Ride.

On Thursday of last week, the locomotive Leonard W. Jerome was "booked" to follow the midday train out of New York to Poughkeepsie, stopping nowhere except for wood and water. Just as she was starting, and unknown to the engineer, two lads, respectively eight and ten years old, mounted the cow-catcher, intending to have a short ride along Eleventh avenue, supposing the engine was going to "pump up." They were seated on a low elevation (the cross-beam of the cow-catcher), and were hid from the engineer by the smoke stack. Faster and faster whirled the iron horse over the rails, by cross streets, over rattling switches, and then with almost lightning speed the city was left behind as the locomotive reached the river bed of the road. The roaring steam, the sharp, rapid crack of the ponderous wheels as they cleared the joints of the rails, the swaying to and fro of the tons of iron, the shrieking of the steam whistle as the sportive engine dashed past station after station, sent thrills of terror into the hearts of the youngsters as they hung with death-like grips upon projecting bars or bolts, yelling and crying with fright in vain, for the deafening roar of machinery and the clash of iron drowned their cries for help almost before they left their lips. And so they rode till the locomotive came to a stand-still for water at Peekskill, when one, completely overcome with fright and exhaustion, tumbled senseless to the ground, while the other, too weak to walk, was conveyed into the station, and, after good care, the two were sent back to New York.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Speakership of the Next House—Why Dawes Withdrew—Politicians Cautious in Approaching Grant.

Eaton and Twitchell—Conflagration in Ohio—European Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The Speakership of the Next House.

Mr. Dawes withdrew from the Speakership contest because he found that it was impossible for him to gain it except he agreed to go into a system of bargaining for places on the committees, which was utterly repugnant to a man of high toned character. Many of the members who had voluntarily pledged themselves for him he ascertained had done the same thing for Blaine, and Dawes concluded that rather than get the Speakership in such a way he would withdraw.

The friends of General Banks are urging him to allow his name to be used in the caucus as a candidate for Speaker. Banks has informed his friends that he cares nothing about the position, and will make no effort for it; but if he is elected he will consent to serve. Heretofore he has refused the use of his name in connection with the Speakership, but this was more because Dawes was from his own State and was in the field than anything else. It is not improbable that Banks' name will be sprung upon the caucus by the Massachusetts delegation. In that case he will be nominated over Blaine, as it is conceded that he is the best man for Speaker in the next House.

Politicians Cautious in Approaching Grant.

Since Aleck McClure was so effectually snubbed yesterday by General Grant, the politicians are a little more cautious how they approach him with their dictations as to who shall go into the Cabinet. Grant's remark to McClure relative to George H. Stuart has caused stock in the latter to advance considerably, and it is now stoutly contended that Stuart is certainly the coming man from Pennsylvania. After two days spent in inquiry, public men here are more familiar with who Stuart is than they were before. Politicians from Pennsylvania are thoroughly disgusted with Grant's proposed choice, and if they dared they would break out in open mutiny. Grant, however, is so thoroughly master of the situation that they cannot accomplish anything either by threats or flattery.

The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The new committee of conference on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill on the part of the House is Orth, Scofield, and Axtell. The committee will meet to-day and endeavor to reach some agreement, so as to save the Appropriation bill. It is probable, in view of the vote of the House yesterday, that Butler's proposition to consolidate the South American missions will be discarded entirely.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock, when the journal of yesterday was read.

The report of the Conference Committee on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, yesterday, was rejected by a vote of yeas, 88; nays, 93; not 45 to 102 as erroniously stated in yesterday's report.

Mr. Miller presented three petitions for a constitutional amendment recognizing the Almighty as the source of all authority in civil government, etc.

Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Garfield and of Mr. Kerr, the testimony taken before the Committee of Military Affairs in reference to the army reduction, and before the Committee on Roads and Canals, in reference to bridges across the Ohio, was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Price in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mullins moved an appropriation of $20,000 for a custom-house and post office building at Nashville, Tenn., and argued in support of it. Rejected.

Mr. Windom moved an appropriation of $25,000 for a custom-house and post office at St. Paul, Minn., and argued in support of it. Adopted.

Mr. Axtell moved an appropriation of $125,000 for the branch mint at San Francisco, Cal., and argued in support of it on the ground that an estimate of $250,000 had been made for it, and that as in other items, the appropriation now asked for was only one-half the amount estimated. He showed the relative importance of the San Francisco Mint as compared with the Philadelphia Mint.

After remarks in opposition by Mr. Schofield, who had charge of the bill, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hulburd of New York, moved an appropriation of $12,500 for a custom house at Ogdensburg, New York. Adopted.

[*Continued in our later editions.*]

The Cases of Eaton and Twitchell.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.—Governor Geary this morning received official notification that the Supreme Court had refused to allow the *alocatur* in the Twitchell case, and also that the respite of Eaton had been received by Sheriff Lyle, but up to this time he has taken no definite action in either case.

Fire at Newark, Ohio.

NEWARK, Feb. 26.—A fire last night destroyed Hugh M. Wallace's dry goods store, William Baldwin & Son's boot and shoe store, and two grocery stores adjoining. The loss is $15,000, mostly insured.

Navigation Opened.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The first steamboat of the season has reached Poughkeepsie and New York. They had to cut through six inches of solid ice for nine miles.

Wife Poisoner.

WORCESTER, Feb. 26.—A preliminary examination of Robert D. Dyke, the alleged wife poisoner of Fitchburg, commenced before the Police Court in that town yesterday.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 26—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s firmer at 80. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—A. M.—Cotton heavy; uplands middling, 11¼d.; Orleans middling, 12¼d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 5000 bales. Sales for the week 57,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 9000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 282,000 bales, of which 108,000 are American.

LONDON, Feb. 26—A. M.—Sugar, 39s. 6d. on the spot, and 39s. 6d. afloat; Turpentine, 33s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 26—P. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 81. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 24½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western nominal at 31.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat 309,000 bales, of which 145,000 bales are American.

Pork dull; Lard, 94s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 26—Cotton unchanged both on the spot and afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Feb. 26 1869.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were in steady demand for investment at an advance. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¦@101, and old do. at 97¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46 3-16@46¾; no change; Pennsylvania at 57@57¼, a slight advance; 123¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 69 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 10 for Catawissa common; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 41 was bid for Second and Third, 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26½ for Spruce and Pine; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 159 was bid for Philadelphia; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 77 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 74 for City, and 43 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¾, an advance of ¼; 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 26 for Morris Canal; and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s, gold l	89¾	6 sh Penna R	57
$500 5-20s '62, cp	116¾	23 do	57
$100 C&A m m 6s '89	98	10 do	57¾
$5,00 Leh RR 1n	84¾	50 sh Read	46⅝
$1800 City 6s, New	101	100 do	46 3-16
$ 00 do	101¾	300 do	46 1-8
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	90¾	100 do	46 3-16
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	88¾	500 sh Niagara Oil	1¾
100 sh Leh Nav	29½	500 do	1¾

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132¾	11·22 A. M.	132¼
10·50 "	132¼	12 07 P. M.	132¼
11·20 "	132⅜	12·08 "	132¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; do. 1862, 116¼@116¾; do., 1864, 113@113¼; do., 1865, 114¼@115; do., 1865, new, 111¼@111¾; do., 1867, new, 111¼@111¾; do., 1868, 111¾@112; do., 5s, 10-40s, 110@110¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¾@101¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132¼@132¾; Silver, 126@127½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 116¾@117; 5-20s, 1864, 113¼@113¾; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 114¼@114¾; July, 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., 1867, 111¾@112; do. 1868, 111¾@112; 10-40s, 110¼@110¾. Gold, 132¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—The Flour Market is quiet at previously quoted rates. About 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6 25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sell at $7@7·52. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply, and held firmly; sales of red at $1·75@1·90 for common and choice; amber at $1·95@2 00; and 1000 bushels fair and choice No. 1 spring at $1 67@1·75. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·55@1·58. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 89@90c. Oats are without change; sales of Western at 74@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 60@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $60 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active at the recent decline; sales at $9·12½@9 50. Timothy ranges from $3 35 to $3 40. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 65.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barques Nellie, from Rio; Erwines, from Liverpool; W. E. Anderson, from New York; Adelia, from Cuba; brigs Hebe, from Rio; and Chattanooga, from Porto Rico. Passed out—brig Christian, for Bremen; schrs Architect, for Porto Rico; and Campbell, for Savannah.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....37 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....43

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Daniel McFee Smith, Providence via New Castle, Del., Knight & Sons.

Schr Nadab, Cheeney, St. Andrews, W. I., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Oni.

Schr Anna, Edwards, 12 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from Liverpool via St. Thomas 5th inst., with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Schr Emma Bacon, Bean, 7 days from Portland, with headings to Geo. C Carson & Co.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston, with mdse. to Merchen & Cloud.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamtug America, Virden, 15 hours from Cape Henlopen. Brought up ship Westmoreland; saw a large barque, painted black, standing in. Barque Abbie N. Franklin, from Messina, remained aground at Pea Patch, last evening, discharging into a lighter alongside.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 26—6 P. M.—The following vessels are reported by the tug America as having gone to sea to-day:—Barques Edwin, for Gibraltar; Savannah, for Sombrero; Imperador, for Pernambuco; Brother's Pride, for Matanzas; brigs Alpha, for London; J. B. Kirby, for Cienfuegos; and schr S. C. Evans, for Matanzas, all from Philadelphia.

Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, was loading at Lisbon yesterday, to sail March 10, for Philadelphia.

Schr David Siner, from Jacksonville Fla., for Philadelphia, was aground on the Ledge yesterday—reported by revenue cutter Miami.

Schr H. McShain, Christ, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst.

Schr Elisabeth English, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.

Schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Schr Louisa, Maloney, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Portsmouth, N. H., 24th inst.

Schr Abraham Lincoln, Allen, hence, at New Haven 23d inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Tenure of Office.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If there be those who supported the act of March 2, 1867, regulating the tenure of civil offices, simply or mainly because Andrew Johnson, then President, had proved a renegade and traitor, and was bent on thrusting from office those who did not unite in his apostacy, they may with perfect consistency now favor the unqualified repeal of that measure; but we are not of them. We heartily supported that act because we believed it substantially just, beneficent, and intended to arrest a baleful practice based on an assumption of power unwarranted by the Federal Constitution.

This is no new question. When General Jackson claimed the right to remove at pleasure all officers appointed by the President, the Judiciary excepted, no matter whether faithful or unfaithful, and insisted that the Senate had no business with his reasons for so doing, and could consider only the fitness of those nominated by him to serve their stead, we opposed him with the earnestness of profound, deliberate conviction. We believed his assumption as groundless as would have been a claim that he could at will absolve a citizen from his obligation to obey the laws of the land whereof he was the Chief Executive. So believing, we hailed the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act as initiating a necessary and beneficent reform, which was in no sense an encroachment on the President's prerogative, but a simple return to the doctrines and the practice of the founders and fathers of the Republic. That life-long Jackson Democrats like General Butler should take a different view of the matter does not surprise us; but that veteran Whigs, like Garrett Davis and James Brooks, should "turn their backs on themselves," would be amazing if they had not already set all principle and consistency at ostentatious defiance.

There was never any one who could surpass a strict constructionist of the Virginia Democratic school in justifying the most monstrous stretches of power. The Federal Constitution (Art. II) explicitly says:—

"Section 2. The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

"Sec. 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

—Possibly, some one may deduce from these two sections a Presidential right to remove, in the recess of the Senate, officers for no other cause than their dissent from his politics and accord with those of the Senate; but our eyes are too dull to detect it. We cannot doubt the intent of the Constitution to limit the power of removal in the recess of the Senate to cases wherein the President fully believes that the Senate would concur if in session. And we hold the requirement of the "advice and consent of the Senate" a shadow, a mockery, a sham, if the President, the instant the Senate shall have adjourned, may expel from office those to whose appointment that body has just assented, and appoint in their stead men whom he knows they would not have confirmed. And when to this is added an assumption that the Senate has no right to inquire into the reasons for removal, but may only inquire and consider whether the new nominee is fit for the place, the power of the Senate is so shorn and shrunk that it would be more decent and decorous to dispense with confirmation altogether, and let the President appoint and remove as shall best comport with his own good pleasure.

These convictions, we need not say, were formed long before we ever heard of General Grant, and are no wise affected by the circumstance that he is about to be inaugurated President. We have never asked nor cared what he thought of the Tenure-of-Office act, nor whether he preferred its retention, its modification, or its repeal. We are not accustomed to recast or twist our opinions to adapt them to the meridian of the White House. We have no doubt that General Grant's nominations for Cabinet posts will be confirmed by the Senate without hesitation or division, and that his nominess for less important positions will be acted on as rapidly as even he can desire, and that, if any shall be rejected (which we do not expect), it will be for reasons which, if seasonably known to him, would have precluded their nomination. The endeavor by lying gossip to foment a quarrel on this head between the President elect and the Senate is a weak device of their common adversaries, and will be treated with the contempt it deserves.

Starvation as a Penalty for Political Heresy.

From the N. Y. Times.

The proposition to refuse Commissioner Wells his salary, because some of his views on questions of political economy do not suit the majority in Congress, shows how very much below their places men in office can be. The proposal came from a high protective tariff man of Pennsylvania—one who is himself personally interested in having his business protected against competition, and whose sole cause of quarrel with Mr. Wells is because he does not agree with him on this point.

That Mr. Moorhead should have made such a proposition does not surprise us any more than that Mr. Kelley should have supported it; but that the House should have passed it would have surprised us, if we had not remembered that it was only the reenactment of a similar indecency recently practised in the case of Mr. Harvey, our Minister in Portugal. That gentleman, during the early stages of the quarrel between the President and Congress, had written a private letter to Mr. Seward, in which he had expressed, in perfectly courteous language, his dissent from the views of Congress and his approval of the President's action. For this he had, as a matter of course, incurred the displeasure of Congress, and as that body had no power to remove him from office, the fertile genius of Mr. Thad. Stevens proposed to starve him out of it by stopping his salary, and by dint of forcible domination he procured the support of Congress in this delightful scheme. The House passed the motion, the Senate concurred, and Mr. Harvey has received no salary to this day.

The device is one capable of indefinite application. It suggests a cheap and easy way of getting out of office any man with whom Congress don't agree, or whose personal conduct is displeasing. We don't wonder that Mr. Moorhead should have borrowed it for this special occasion. He is a large and wealthy manufacturer of Pennsylvania, and, like all the rest, he wants to be "protected." Mr. Wells spent last summer in Europe, collecting facts and figures which would illustrate the effect of protection on manufactures, the wages of labor, and the general welfare of the people; and in his report he publishes all the information thus acquired, and draws from it the inference that the public ought not to pay too high a tax in order to "protect" Mr. Moorhead and his fellows.

The inference may, or may not, be sound, and the facts from which it is drawn may, or may not, be reliable. Both these are fair points for discussion. But Mr. Moorhead scorns all such resorts. He has a shorter and more conclusive mode of "refuting" Mr. Wells' arguments and disposing of his statistics. He will stop his salary. He will starve him into belief in the doctrine of protection, and at the same time punish him for having ever doubted it, and for having said things which induce other people to doubt it. And as Mr. Stevens succeeded in at once gratifying his own resentment and in compelling Mr. Harvey to quit Portugal and come home in a state of starved admiration at the freedom of private opinion which prevails in this country, so Mr. Moorhead may fairly hope to drive Mr. Wells out of the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, which he has made respectable and influential, and compel him to brood over his doubts about protection, in solitary retirement on bread and water. And to this the House assents!

We expect to see this plan of enforcing opinions applied to all departments of the Government. Why should a President who differs from Congress be allowed a salary? Why should a heretical Congressman (that is to say, one who does not believe whatever the majority believes) draw pay and mileage and eat as good a dinner as one of the elect? There must be a stop put to this sort of thing. There are some score or more of members who have become infected with Mr. Wells' notions:—why should they not share his fate? Why should Mr. Allison be allowed to "defend the Special Commissioner," and still continue to draw his salary? And why, above all, should Mr. Pike, of Maine, be permitted to support President Johnson's veto of the Copper Tariff bill, and still be allowed to eat and drink and pay for his dinner, like Christians and other good protectionists?

The Fortieth Congress on its Deathbed.

From the N. Y. World.

This mischievous Congress is near its last gasp, and even its own friends do not regret that it is soon to be sent to its final account. It has shown some faint symptoms of a deathbed repentance, but they are quite unavailing. It has not enough moral vigor to undo any of its wrongs, although some of its friends and heirs have done their best to awaken its turbid conscience. General Grant and "the Grant party" have tried to procure a repeal of the demoralizing Tenure-of-Office act—an act which has made the revenue service a national infamy, and bars the possibility of reform; but the desire of Senators to keep their corrupt friends in office prevents a compliance with General Grant's wishes, and will induce him into office as a manacled and powerless President. On other subjects, this ignoble Congress has not exhibited the faintest indication of repentance.

This Congress fails to do any of the things which its own party acknowledges to be obligatory. When the present session commenced everybody admitted that our systems of finance and taxation needed a thorough overhauling and revision. Nothing of the kind has been done. It was admitted that measures should be passed at this session to put the country on the road to specie payments. We are left to flounder on precisely as if the halls of Congress had stood deserted, and their vacancy disturbed by no other sounds than these of nibbling mice. Of idle projects and propositions there has been no lack; but no measure has been passed, none has been even proposed, which would lift us a single inch out of the deplorable slough. We have a tariff that strangles industry; and although nobody undertakes to defend its details, nothing has been done on that subject beyond the passage of the Copper bill—a bill which is calculated to put money into the pockets of the owners of the Lake Superior copper stocks, to the injury of the prostrate shipping interest and of all industries which make use of that metal. Everybody feels, and even the Chicago Convention acknowledged, that the rate of interest on our public debt is too high; but this Congress has done nothing to facilitate the substitution of other bonds bearing a lower rate. The bastard reconstruction, on whose triumphant success the Chicago platform congratulated the country, is a failure in three—including Georgia, in four—of the most important States; and even on this subject Congress exhibits the same imbecility it has displayed on all others. General Grant made a strong recommendation in his annual report in favor of the transfer of Indian affairs to the War Department, and although that recommendation was concurred in by General Sherman and by all officers who have had the best opportunities for forming a sound judgment respecting our dealings with the Indians. Congress says no, caring more for the profits of knavish Indian agents and traders who share their gains with Congressmen, than for honest administration, or for the welfare of the Indians, or the peace of the frontier, or the wishes of the President-elect. Early in the winter General Grant denounced, with great freedom and emphasis, the profuse bounties to railroads; and Congress has nevertheless wasted a great part of the session on projects of this kind. A bill was introduced for reforming the scandalous abuses of the franking privilege, but it has been shelved. Another bill for reducing the army to the moderate dimensions of a peace establishment has met the same fate. This Congress has done the things it ought not, and left undone the things which it was incumbent on it to do.

The measure in which it has taken the deepest interest and debated with the most vigor, is the proposed constitutional amendment for establishing universal negro suffrage in all the States. This measure flies directly in the teeth of General Grant's lauded exhortation, "let us have peace;" an exhortation which, if it meant anything, deprecated the introduction of new topics of strife on the negro question. It is a shameless breach of the pledge, made in the Chicago platform, that the Republican party would respect the right of the loyal States to regulate the suffrage for themselves. The party went into the election with this hypocritical promise, and before the President is inaugurated whom they elected on the faith of it, they perfidiously attempt to force universal negro suffrage upon the whole country.

The immediate successor of this scandalous Congress bids fair to inherit all its worst qualities. Abler than the present Congress it cannot be, for the leading members of the one will be also the leading members of the other. It will be just as extravagant, just as incompetent to deal with the great questions of finance and taxation, as the expiring Congress. It will be just as fanatical, wrong-headed, and corrupt; but if General Grant should do his duty, there will be Democrats enough in the new House to make his veto effectual, which, though it may prevent new abuses, can do nothing to rectify those that already exist. The prospect is gloomy enough; but if there be any gleam of hope for the ensuing two years, it comes from the prospect of a split in the Republican party. There is some reason to expect that the word "Republican" as a party designation will presently become obsolete in our politics, and that within a year the chief distinction will be between Grant men and the anti-Grant men. In such a schism in the Republican party, if a schism comes, Democrats will support Grant so far as he takes his stand on the side of peace, integrity, and the Constitution. The Republicans are treating him so shabbily that a split in the party will be for his interest, and cannot be very repugnant to his feelings.

Dining the Rebel Chiefs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The volunteer Cabinet-maker and general dispenser of the spoils for the incoming administration, finding his occupation gone in that line of business, has undertaken the rôle of the late Miles O'Reilly in getting up fancy dinners. The imitator, in this as in almost every other special field of enterprise, falls behind the original explorer; but still in this case he will pass. His latest effort is pretty fair. It is a fancy sketch of a dinner by the Manhattan Club to the late Rebel chief, John C. Breckinridge, at which it appears numerous other Rebel chiefs were present, sandwiched between the leading members of the club. Genuine or fictitious, the grouping of these characters is consistent with their Democratic affinities, and we knew, too, that since the war the Manhattan Club, in view of the reconstruction of the Democratic party, has lost no opportunity to dine and wine, in a quiet way, every Rebel chief dropping into the metropolis; and we know that nearly all of them, from Jeff Davis down to Mosby, have dropped in, from time to time, under the benign dispensation of Andy Johnson.

A great haul of these Rebel big fish was made at the National Tammany Convention of July last, and a great outlay in soft crabs and champagne was cheerfully adopted by the Manhattan Club in doing the honors to these distinguished guests. *Cui bono?* It was for the same reason that a man plants a field of cotton or buys a bit of ground or dabbles in Erie. It is all a matter of speculation. For instance, the New York engineers of the Manhattan Club laid and managed the wires of the Tammany National Convention. They found in that Convention a Southern balance of power represented by the Rebel chiefs present, and by cultivating General Wade Hampton and his associate paladins of the Southern chivalry, "the bloated bondholders" of the club were enabled to wind "the Pendleton escort" round their fingers.

Here, then, the mysteries of these Manhattan dinners or suppers to these leaders of the "lost cause" is explained. It is simply the George Sanders method of electioneering reduced to a regular system of a good cellar of wine and a liberal fund for the Washington Market. The Manhattan Club have lively hopes of a Democratic President in 1872. They have been, since the *fiasco* of Tammany Hall, preparing for their next great opportunity. They anticipate the restoration, with the nigger vote, of their old Southern balance of power in the next national election, and they are laying their pipe and wires among the magnates of the South for the convention, because the convention will settle everything. Thus the investment, in the kindly offices of fraternal hospitality, of a good feed occasionally, involving a dozen or two baskets of wine and a few barrels of Saddle Rocks and Shrewsburys, in honor of some such returning Democratic prodigal son as Wade Hampton, Beauregard, Forrest, Magruder, Dick Taylor, Breckinridge, Captain Semmes or Jake Thompson, may yield in 1872 the splendid dividends to the Manhattan Club of the first pickings of the spoils of the succession. And why not? Is there a more beautiful lesson in the Holy Scriptures than that of the prodigal son and the killing of the fatted calf in honor of his repentance and return home again? Is there an example of forgiveness that can be more worthily followed, especially if it can be made to pay better than a petroleum well or a gold mine? In this way and in this view the Manhattan Club, like charity, has covered a multitude of sins, and still its wine is not exhausted nor are its oysters all consumed.

Progress of the Revolution in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Caballero de Roda is to succeed General Dulce as Governor-General in the Island of Cuba. This is the tenor of a short despatch from Madrid—short but full of meaning. General Dulce was the man for conciliation, the man of the amnesty, free press, free speech, and representation in the Cortes. Roda is the man who put down insurrection in Cadiz with the cannon and deluged the streets of dissatisfied Malaga with grape shot. The two men represent great principles and give a fair picture of the change which has come over the dream of Spain in relation to Cuba. The progress of the revolution there has been so rapid and so great that a new policy has succeeded the old one in the Spanish Government as well as in the Spanish population in Cuba. The latter at first scouted the idea that the Cubans could or would do anything towards overthrowing the colonial government. Now they have done so much that the Spanish population in Cuba think that every Cuban should be at once tried by a military commission and executed to save the honor of Spain.

Caballero de Roda comes to Cuba to fail more signally than Dulce has done, and Dulce has failed from the want of common sense on the part of the home government and the Spaniards residing in the island. Had he been authorized to act in the spirit of the nineteenth century instead of the sixteenth, and to establish a Colonial Assembly, he would have preserved the island to the Spanish monarchy. There were not wanting Cubans in Madrid who urged these views upon General Dulce before his departure for Cuba, but he either could not or would not listen to them. He now goes back with the simple satisfaction that he can say to Azcarate and Bernal, "You were right." The Caballero de Roda comes to a different banquet—a banquet of blood. From Cape Maysi to the river Damuji, two-thirds of the territorial extent of the island of Cuba, the Spanish Government holds only the ground its troops stand upon or the guns of its ships cover. Instead of being able to reconquer the Central and Eastern Departments the struggle will now be to hold the Western, for there the fires of revolution have caught at several points. This will require more troops than Spain can under any contingency send to Cuba, and more money and material resources than Roda can possibly gather. He may shed much blood, he may rival Murillo, of Venezuela, in infamy, but the result will be the same—the Spanish element must leave Cuba or perish by the sword they have drawn.

In the early future a sore difficulty will press upon our Government. When your neighbor's house is on fire, the principle of intervention is an admitted right. Not only may we intervene to save ourselves from danger, but the voice of humanity calls us as well to save life and property. If the tenant, possessed with the fury of a madman, insists upon consigning everything to the flames, he may be controlled or even dispossessed. This madman's policy would seem to be that which inspires the Spanish element in Cuba, and our Government, as the next and strongest neighbor, will be called upon to intervene. We must intervene there. The day has gone by when the madman of Europe can be permitted to repeat the atrocities which the early part of the present century witnessed in every Spanish American country on this continent. The establishment of a free government in Cuba and its admission to the Union would be the best solution for all parties there, and one which would save us infinite trouble in the future. The Jacksonian policy in Florida is the only one which will save General Grant from a host of Spanish flies, and he should be prepared to adopt it in his own behalf and that of the country.

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [9 25 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90·42
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LEDYARD & BARLOW

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No. 19 South THIRD Street,

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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 128

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FOR
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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 15

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.
Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,
C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—James Kirby, aged twenty-seven years, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital with a fractured leg, occasioned by falling down the hatchway of a vessel lying at Lombard street wharf.

—Yesterday, Officers William H. Fitts and Moses Sergeant, of Massachusetts, reached this city from Minnesota, having in their custody Leonard Choate, whom they had arrested upon the charge of having set fire to a number of buildings in Newburyport and other places in Massachusetts. The officers left the city at midnight with their prisoner, on their way home.

—Yesterday, before a court composed of General Mulholland, Chief of Police, and Lieutenants Spear and Kelley, the following officers of the 18th district were tried, charged by Sergeant Michael J. Collins with being absent from their beats early on the morning of the 19th instant, viz.:—Andrew Shade, Enoch Walton, John N. Weiss, Patrick Conlaw, Charles C. Roberts, and Edward McAdams. The evidence against these officers in most cases was conclusive. The verdicts await the approval of the Mayor before being made public.

—The Knights Templar connected with St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of this city, are making arrangements to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Commandery on the 15th of June next. The ceremonies will consist of a parade of the members of the order in the uniform and equipments of the Knights and a reception at the Academy of Music in the evening, at which addresses will be delivered by P. E. Grand Com. Samuel H. Perkins, William H. Allen and others.

—A meeting of the Garment Cutters' Association was held last evening in the America Hose House, in Jayne street, below Seventh, James L. Wright in the chair, and R. C. Macaulay acting as Secretary. It being announced that the German branch of the Association was ready to join the Tailors' International Trade Union, a resolution was adopted that both branches join that association immediately. The reports of the delegates elected by the various establishments, as to the propriety of striking for an advance in wages from $3·53 to $4 per day, were received. A number stated that their employers were willing to pay the amount claimed when a united demand should be made; and, on motion, it was finally decided that no further action should be taken in the matter until the decision of the International Union should be obtained as to its expediency.

—From the first annual report of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, it appears the quantity of ground acquired by the city under the agreements made by the Standing Committee on Purchases, so far as reported to and confirmed by the court, is about six hundred and eighty-nine acres, at a cost of $1,415,124.

Total area prescribed by the latest act of Assembly (exclusive of the lines yet to be defined along the Wissahickon and the road through Robert's Hollow), as given by Samuel S. Smedley	2210 acres.	
Deduct the old Park	140	
Deduct the Lansdown purchase	150	
Deduct the river surface	350	
	640	
Leaving to be acq'red under the acts	1600	
Acquired as above, inside the Park limits	626	
	974	
Deduct area purchased by city for Water-works from Reading Railroad	4	34-100
To be purchased	939	66-100
Area purchased outside Park limits	53	
Total area purchased	679	

—The Board of Revision of Taxes submitted to Councils yesterday the following, showing the proportion of the assessment of each ward, assessed at city, suburban, and farm rates:—

Wards.	Valuation. City.	Valuation. Suburban.	Valuation. Farm.
First	$9,740 090	$71,800	$1,028,050
Nineteenth	15 219 306	162,450	24,250
Twentieth	33 392 730	101.000	76,500
Twenty-first	2 413,101	1 656,780	972,650
Twenty-second	8,016 270	8,862 625	4,003,275
Twenty-third	4,122 633	2,801,645	4 634 806
Twenty-fourth	8 766 636	3.126 232	1.710.550
Twenty-fifth	7.192,601	1.695,775	2 091,925
Twenty-sixth	14 236,07	937.675	2 365,218
Twenty-seventh	8 754 167	2 198,650	1,544,745
Twenty-eighth	6,395 045	2,610,044	751,000
Total	$118,251,516	$23 624,686	$19,204,969

—Yesterday afternoon City Controller George Getz submitted to Select Council, in compliance with its request, a statement of the ground rents and mortgages held by individuals against the city, as returned by the several departments. The following are the aggregate amounts in the several departments:—

	Principal.	Interest.
School Department	$518,593 33⅓	$31,110 20
Department of Markets and City Property	140,795 60	8,447 70
Water Department	444·44	26 66⅔
Guardians of the Poor	3 060 00	180 00
Total	$662,743·77⅓	$39,764 56⅔

Domestic Affairs.

—Anxious applicants for Executive clemency are besieging Andrew Johnson.

—A Spanish man-of-war is at Key West, Florida, watching the Peruvian iron clads.

—The will of the late Jonathan Burr, the Chicago millionaire, has been found. It bequeaths $300,000 to charities, and $55,000 to his relatives.

—A number of houses were burned in New Orleans on Wednesday night. Loss, $60,000.

—Five men were arrested at Jersey City yesterday for robbing a Dunkirk (N. Y.) farmer.

—An oil and water color factory was destroyed by fire yesterday in Brooklyn. Loss, $25,000.

—The lower house of the Minnesota Legislature has negatived the woman's suffrage amendment.

—At a ball in Fosterbury, Illinois, a few nights since, six persons partook of poisoned liquor. One of them has died.

—A caucus of the Republican representatives elect to the Forty-first Congress will be held in the hall of the House on Tuesday evening.

—The County Treasurer's desk, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, was robbed of $1500 in money, and a number of checks, on Tuesday night.

—Recorder Hackett, of New York, is after the pests of that city, having sentenced seven criminals to imprisonment during Wednesday.

—Captain Scott and Lieutenant Small, both Union officers during the war, have committed suicide in San Francisco, within two days.

—Twenty thousand dollars worth of property fell a prey to the "fire fiend," in Cleveland, on Wednesday night. A fireman was fatally injured.

—The owner of the American yacht 'Sappho declines the proposition to race the Cambria in the English Channel, and proposes a contest in other waters.

—The Court, not being able to get a jury on the trial of James Grant, the assassin of Rives Pollard, at Richmond, has been compelled to summon citizens from Norfolk and Alexandria.

—Porter C. Bliss and George F. Masterman, the two members of the American Legation who were seized by Lopez just as they were about to depart with Minister Washburn from Paraguay, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. They give an account of the sufferings endured by them while in confinement, the statement being similar to those recently published by Mr. Bliss in the New York papers. They declare that the course pursued by our late Minister, Mr. Washburn, was the only one for him to pursue with any hope of saving their lives, and they believe that had he not escaped, they would all have suffered the fate of so many of the victims of Lopez. They feel deeply grateful to General James Watson Webb, whose action they say was in such striking contrast with that of the American South Atlantic Squadron.

Letters received in Washington by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres, from a prisoner in the hands of Lopez at the time of his downfall, fully confirm all previous reports as to his crimes. He personally witnessed the execution of the brother and the brother-in-law of Lopez, the Bishop of Paraguay, the Portuguese Consul, the mother and wife of Colonel Martinez, and the priest Bogarell. He also saw the two sisters and the remaining brothers of Lopez shut up in cars and driven away, and report says they have all been executed.

Bliss and Masterman say they regard their treatment by the American navy as far more humiliating than the cruelties of Lopez, because proceeding from the representatives of a civilized nation.

They are here to ask an investigation into what they consider a national disgrace.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA Feb. 25.—The insurgen's remain in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos, the main body being around Villa Clara, while a large force occupies Mayaliqua. The Government is forwarding all the available troops to Cienfuegos and other menaced towns. The journals here do not publish the report of General Caballero de Roda's appointment. General Puerelli, formerly of the Spanish army in Dominica, left yesterday for Cienfuegos, to take command of the regulars in that quarter. The announcement that Caballero de Roda is to succeed Dulce produces great excitement. The steamer Cricket, which left Charleston for Havana, on the 8th inst., has not arrived here, and it is presumed that she has landed a cargo of supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the Cuban coast.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—In the Constituent Cortes the proceedings on the occasion of the passage of the vote of thanks to the Provisional Ministry were very interesting. The Ministers explained their action towards the religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuit College of St. Vincent was suppressed, because its members were engaged in a conspiracy against the Government, and three of them were accomplices in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos.

The orders directing the civil authorities to take charge of certain articles of church property were also explained and justified, on the ground that the proceedings of the clerical party demanded the interference of the Government to preserve objects of art in the churches. When the result of the division was announced, General Serrano rose to speak, and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He made a temperate, tranquillizing speech, advising the minority to pursue a policy of conciliation, in view of the firmly rooted and inexorable principles held by the majority of the Cortes. As for himself, he promised them loyalty, patriotism, and abnegation.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons inquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian convicts recently released from prison. Mr. Fortescue replied that what investigation the Government had made was quite sufficient, as these cases differed from the ordinary commutation of sentences.

In reply to a question Mr. Munsell said that negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada were still pending, and it was undesirable to make statements as to the prospects of building a telegraph line through the territory of the company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a question of Mr. Torrens, Mr. Otway stated that the Government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States, nor had it any information whatever in regard to the ratification of the naturalization protocol.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the granting of concessions to foreign railway corporations without its sanction.

MADRID, Feb. 25.—The vote in the Cortes thanking the retiring Provisional Government and authorizing Marshal Serrano to form a new Ministry stood as follows:—Yeas, 180; nays, 62.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March. The Prussian Diet closes its sessions on March 6.

The President-elect.

The *Inquirer* has the following news from Washington yesterday:—

COLONEL M'CLURE VISITS GENERAL GRANT.

Colonel A. K. McClure to-day called upon General Grant and presented letters from Judges Williams and Agnew, of Pennsylvania, stating that in consideration of the coming campaign of the Republican party in that State, they considered it of the utmost importance that the Cabinet member from Pennsylvania should be Governor Curtin, as he had the entire confidence of the Republican party of Pennsylvania. He explained to General Grant that Judge Williams was to be the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge this fall, and he had been informed that a letter from Governor Geary, who was to be the Republican candidate for Governor, was *en route* to him making the same recommendation. He added that he simply desired to present to him this expression of the men whose opinions should have weight, as they asked nothing for themselves, but all for the good of the party that was to be next fall in Pennsylvania his administration party. Mr. McClure says:—

GENERAL GRANT REPLIED.

"Of course I am desirous that the administration candidates should be elected next fall, but I cannot see why they are to make my Cabinet appointments for the next four years." Colonel McClure says he made another remark, that though not directly aimed at Governor Curtin, and which I shall not repeat, "entirely satisfied me that Governor Curtin would not be appointed." Colonel McClure then remarked to General Grant:—

"I accept your determination not to appoint Governor Curtin. I have merely done my duty in presenting his name to your consideration as the favorite of Pennsylvania; but now, General, after what you have said I feel at liberty, without fear of any imputation of personal bias, to urge a policy upon your administration, and I appeal to you to appoint any fair representative of the Republican party to a place in your Cabinet. I do not suggest to you Mr. Curtin or any other man, but I venture to appeal to you not to give the place to one of the class of men understood to be included in the list which, it is stated, you will make your selection from. I mean men of the type of George H. Stuart, Adolph Borie, Mr. Welsh, and Aubrey H. Smith. I beg you not to make your appointments from that class of men. They are eminent and worthy gentlemen, but they have no sympathy whatever with the active Republicans of the State. They have no knowledge of our people, and the appointment of any one of them, and the disposal of the patronage of the State by them, would cause the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass."

This, he says, General Grant took up rather warmly, and replied:—

"I cannot see how any man could object to the appointment of such a man as George H. Stuart; a man who did so much to sustain the loyal cause during the war."

Colonel McClure replied:—'I have been a good many years in active politics, and I say to you frankly that I do not know him at all in political life, and I am sure that there are not five thousand of the sixty thousand Republicans of Philadelphia who know him, and *they* only know him as a man of blameless character, who is powerless as a man to vitalize a party. I nominate no one, but ask you not to give up one who will help to keep the State on the loyal side;" to which Colonel McClure quotes General Grant as replying:—

"I am not the representative of a political party myself, although a party voted for me."

FIVE CABINETS EASIER THAN ONE.

Among his other callers were some gentlemen from New York city, who want to press Edwards Pierpont for Attorney-General. General Grant replied:—"You cannot say anything, gentlemen, in which I will not concur about Mr. Pierpont, and I find I could make five Cabinets easier than one." This is supposed by some of those who were present to indicate that he will not call upon Mr. Pierpont, and to-night Cabinet makers are more puzzled than ever to know who are upon "the slate."

The Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Ways and Means Committee took a formal vote to-day on the War-housing bill. The committee standing a tie, the bill will not be reported. The committee agreed to adjourn *sine die*, unless it should be called together again for some special purpose.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Arrived, steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.

Reverdy Again.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson arrived in Glasgow February 9. On February 10 he met the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, who presented him with an address which expressed their sense of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, their appreciation of his exertions towards the solution of existing differences, and a hope that at no distant day the United States would recognize the benefits of free trade. Mr. Johnson, in reply, said the object of his recent exertions had been to bring about a settlement of differences equally honorable to both nations. This, he believed, had been accomplished by his having been met in a corresponding spirit by the Foreign Secretaries. With regard to free trade, he remarked that when the United States were brought to see that it gave this country an advantage over them, they would not be slow to adopt it. In the afternoon Mr. Johnson was presented in the City Hall with an address referring in complimentary terms to his diplomatic services. In reply he said he had from the beginning of his mission availed himself of every suitable occasion to cultivate the friendship of her Majesty's subjects, and to remind them of the duty of entertaining friendly feelings for the United States. In the evening he was presented with an address at a great public meeting held in the City Hall, and presided over by Mr. Dalglish. In reply to the address Mr. Johnson said that his Government always favored cheaper oceanic postage, and a few days since had instructed him to use his best efforts to get the British Government to adopt lower rates.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 39 MOON RISES.....
SUN SETS.....5 49 HIGH WATER.....1 58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Grubb, E. A. Souder, George L. Buzby, George N. Allen, } Committee of the Month.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Co'Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 27
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Mar. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Carson & Co.
Schr Howard A. Hunt, Peterson, Barbados, John R. Rue.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr L. T. Dunnock, Geslee, 5 days from Wicomico river, with wood to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Wm. B. Morgan, Bradley, 6 days from Seaford, Del., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr R. J. Capron, Geslee, 5 days from Wicomico river, with wood to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 6 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Feb. 24.—Brigs Altavela, from Matanzas, and Annette, from ——, went in to-day.
Brig M. L. Miller, from Philadelphia for Sagua, and a barque, name unknown, went to sea to-day.
THOMAS B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Island Home, Liswell, from Grimsby for Philadelphia, before reported aground at Bermuda, remained 16th, and would have to discharge a portion of her cargo in order to float.
Ship Martha, Lewin, from Antwerp for Philadelphia (so reported), put back to Portsmouth 7th inst.
Barque Island Queen, Brooks, from Newport, Eng., for Philadelphia, was off Lundy Island 6th inst.
Barque Bessie, Mundy, from Leith for Philadelphia, with railroad iron, at Queenstown 6th inst., in distress, leaky and much strained; had her topsail yard carried away, and was 60 days out; experienced a succession of gales from opposite quarters.
Barque Andes, Shepherd, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Harriet S. Bishop, Weber, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, sailed from Bordeaux 6th inst. for New York.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, sailed from Cardiff 5th inst. for Messina.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, sailed from Havana 17th inst., for New Orleans.
Brig Madson, Gilkey, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Scio, Brown, 10 days from Cardenas, at New York 24th inst.—was reported bound to Philadelphia. Feb. 19, off Cape Hatteras, experienced a heavy gale from SE., going round to NW., during which shifted cargo; 23d, off the Highlands, in a heavy squall from NW., sprung foremast, lost topsail yard and jib, split foresail, etc.
Brig Anna Mitchell, Scott, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, hence, at Havana 18th instant.
Schr Vesta, Waite, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 19th inst.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Parker, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.
Schr Louise D. Wagner, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A

POPULAR COMMENTARY.

BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS.

I. The Text, with parallel passages.
II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians.
III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each.
IV. A Harmony of the Gospels.
V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life.
VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT,

No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

2 1 mwf 12t PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States, great inducements are offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 2 6 lm

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 23

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000

WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF

CARPETINGS

Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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CHESNUT STREET,

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FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

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No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East side, Brown Stone Building).

2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL

ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,

1 23mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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FROM THE GREAT FIRE

IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENS SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED,

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street.—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

No. 434 RACE Street

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 25 S. NINTH Street,

First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 1*

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary E. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 thsm*

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wister Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1008 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1306 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22f

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South SEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.

COEN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 236 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 North SIXTH Street,

Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream	$2·50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream	2 00
NOTE PAPER, per ream	1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size	$1·50	per 1000
" white, "	1·80	"

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, —OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1869.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 1, 1869, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

All bids must state the price for doing the work, including all the necessary material, and also state the price that will be allowed for the old material, now on the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding of the bridge, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

2 24 4t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA IN BANKRUPTCY. At Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE CAREY, of the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

R. L. ASHHURST, Assignee.
2 26 f3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY E. and GEORGE R. HOPE, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. MORRIS, guardian, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 2, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
2 19 mw5t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES EAGLISH, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee.
2 12 f 3t* No. 307 CHESNUT street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

INAUGURATION EVENING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,

OF THE

GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT

Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,

WITH A

GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.

CARLETON,

The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBDIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT McCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

PROFESSOR H. O'REARDON,

the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the TUMBLERONICON,

will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once.

The management are happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of

SIGNOR CHARLES GARNIO,

the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequaled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TASTES OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

During the Evening,

MISS CARRIE VERNON,

the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.

The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a

GRAND PRESENTATION OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS TO THE AUDIENCE.

MATINEES

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

TICKETS:.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.....PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON.....DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA.

JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager

BRIEF SEASON OF ONLY SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1, OF THE

GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,

comprising the following renowned Artists:—

Mlle. TOSTEE,	Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC,	Mons. DECRE,
Mlle. DUCLOS,	Mlle. THOLER,
Mlle. ROSE,	Mons. LEDUC,
Mons. DARDIGNAC,	Mons. LAGRIFFOUL,
Mons. DUCHESNE,	Mons. BENEDICK,
Mons. THOLER,	Mons. EDGARD,
Mons. HAMILTON.	Mme. HAMILTON, Etc.

GRAND CHORUS OF OVER FIFTY TRAINED VOIC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance or the time ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

"Three Tailors of Tooley Street."

IT IS recorded that the English sovereign once received a petition commencing with the momentous words, "We, the people of Great Britain," and bearing at the end the signatures of "three tailors of Tooley street." The thing was so sublimely impudent that it has made its way into history. But it has been reserved for Colonel Alexander K. McClure, figuring as the monthpiece of Andrew G. Curtin, John W. Geary and Henry W. Williams, to eclipse the "three tailors of Tooley street" by an exhibition of downright impudence hitherto without a parallel. Despatches from Washington inform us of the details of an interview between the President-elect and Colonel McClure which occurred yesterday at the headquarters of the army in Washington. The whole story reads like an invention of the newspaper correspondents, and we are almost inclined to doubt its truth from beginning to end. But if it be worthy of credit, it justifies the country in the belief that ex-Governor Curtin is *not* to be a member of General Grant's Cabinet, and that, in all probability, George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city, is to be the representative of Pennsylvania in that body. This much Colonel McClure ascertained, and, although it did not appear to be entirely in accordance with his views, the country will rest satisfied.

Colonel McClure appeared before General Grant as the representative of Messrs. Curtin, Geary, and Williams, who have kindly volunteered not only to manage the Republican party of this State, but also to fix up the Cabinet for the President-elect. A letter from Judge Williams was presented by the monthpiece of the three Republican Dictators of Pennsylvania, urging upon General Grant the paramount necessity of giving ex-Governor Curtin a seat in the Cabinet, if the Republican party is to be saved from defeat in this State at the October election. In presenting this epistle, Colonel McClure assured General Grant that Judge Williams is to be the Republican candidate for the vacancy upon the bench of the Supreme Court, which will occur at the close of the present year. It was also stated, for the information of the President elect, that Governor Geary had written a letter of similar import, and that he was to be the Republican candidate for Governor at the approaching election. Still another epistle was reposing in Colonel McClure's letter-bag, signed by Judge Agnew, and insisting that by the selection of ex-Governor Curtin alone could General Grant command for his administration the confidence and support of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and at the same time secure to the candidates of that party—that is to say, Governor Geary and Judge Williams—success at the polls in October.

Now, as a careful chronicler of the events of the day, we have not yet been able to ascertain the time and place at which Governor Geary and Judge Williams have been renominated by the Republican party of this State for the positions which they at present occupy. As far as we can ascertain, they are self-nominated candidates only, having thus far received the endorsement of a few local conventions and of certain political cliques of which Colonel Alexander K. McClure may be taken as a fair and average sample, as a leader. And, speaking for a very large element in the Republican party of the State, we have to say that, if the Republican party is absolutely dependent for success upon the influence of the gentlemen trading in politics under the name and style of Curtin, McClure & Co., the sooner it is defeated the better, and the sooner it is undermined by the withdrawal of the influence of Curtin, McClure & Co., the sooner can it be reorganized for victory on a more substantial basis.

If Colonel McClure—we are not advised where he picked up the "Colonel"—had been content with urging the claims of Ex-Governor Curtin, and announcing the renomination of Governor Geary and Judge Williams, the "three tailors of Tooley street" might still have worn their laurels as the most impudent of beggars for favor at the hands of power. But Colonel McClure saw fit, as the mouthpiece of Messrs. Curtin, Williams and Geary, to protest against the selection by General Grant of any such person as George H. Stuart, Adolph Borie, Mr. Welsh, or Aubrey H. Smith to represent the great State of Pennsylvania in the Cabinet. These men, and all men of their class, according to the sublime McClure, have no sympathy with the active Republicans of the State, have no knowledge of the people, and would so dispense the patronage at their disposal as to cause the utter ruin of the party in the coming canvass. General Grant appreciated this astonishing effrontery at its true value, and expressed his surprise that any loyal man should object to the appointment of a man with such a record as had been made by George H. Stuart. Thereupon the Colonel announced the fact that he had been "a good many years in active politics"—precisely how many he did not declare—during all of which he had not enjoyed the felicity of encountering Mr. Stuart. No one will presume to deny this assertion, for Colonel McClure belongs to the class who are known as professional politicians, the men who, to speak plainly, do the dirty work of the business, and who do the dirty work alone. The hands of George H. Stuart, on the contrary, have not been soiled by this or any other sort of dirty work, because all his instincts and habits are as far above it as the heavens are above the earth. But when Colonel McClure proceeded to declare that not five thousand out of the sixty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia knew George H. Stuart, he lapsed for a moment into the *rôle* of a lawyer who is upholding a desperate case, and resorted to a contortion of the truth which might have been excusable in the Quarter Sessions, but which was anything but excusable or creditable to him under the circumstances. It is barely possible that there are five thousand Republican voters in Philadelphia who do not know Mr. Stuart; but it is quite certain that throughout the State and country he is known as a man of strict integrity, of the most devoted patriotism, of the most rational Republican views. The assurance by Colonel McClure that the selection of such a man for a Cabinet position would alienate from General Grant the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and overwhelm it with defeat at the polls, fairly entitles that "active politician" to the palm of impudence and—shall we say veracity?

Taken altogether, General Grant met the effrontery of Colonel McClure in a spirit which will commend him more than ever to the confidence and esteem of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and of the people of the whole country. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has not the right, and—Curtin, McClure & Co., to the contrary, notwithstanding—does not assume the right, to select the Cabinet of General Grant. Of this fact the President elect is quite as well aware as anybody else, and for this reason he saw fit to deny the petition of the "three tailors of Tooley street."

The Rise in Sugar.

THERE is a great deal of curiosity experienced among the people on a very homely but certainly a very interesting subject—the rise of sugar. We are told, and on good authority, that within the past week that article of domestic necessity has advanced seven cents per pound, and this, too, with a rapidity which is decidedly alarming as an indication of its future movements. The universal question raised is, "What is the cause of this fluctuation?" The equilibrium of supply and demand, and all the other niceties by which moral philosophy seeks to solve such questions, are neither lucid or satisfactory answers. The cause of the present rise is ostensibly the Cuban insurrection, and the consequent injury done to the sugar crops; but the real reason will doubtless be found in a combination among the dealers, which has effected the increase under the guise of the troubles in the island. The rumors which come to us all indicate that, whether the rebellion continues unsubdued or unsuccessful, a very serious detriment will result to all cultivation; but as the sugar which has gone up was purchased probably months since, and as the next crop, that ripens in the fall, is the first to be affected by the difficulties, it takes a decided stretch of reasoning to see the cause in it for the rise in sugar seven cents in five days. It is well, however, to state, for the information of housekeepers, that the incapacity of Dulce and the courage of our fellow-townsmen, the Cavadas, are to blame—so say the grocers—for the present increase; and as their shoulders are broad, it is probable that they will have to bear the responsibility for a yet higher rate of tariff for the article in question.

Small Change.

YESTERDAY the House of Representatives passed the bill reported by Judge Kelley from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, providing for the coinage of new five, three, and one-cent pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel, in the proportion of not less than twenty-five per cent. nor more than thirty-three per cent. of nickel. The one-cent pieces are to weigh one and a half grammes, the three-cent pieces three grammes, and the five-cent pieces five grammes. It is directed that these pieces shall be coined at the Mint of the United States on and after the first day of June next, or sooner if possible, and that the issue of treasury notes of ten cents shall thereafter cease. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to adopt a suitable device for the new coinage, which device he is not to change thereafter. This coinage is designed to provide a metal currency which will supersede the flimsy bits of paper which have been endured as necessary evils incident to the war, but which have, nevertheless, been considered as unmitigated nuisances by all classes of society. The bill might, with advantage, have included a ten cent piece in its list of new coins, but it is something to have the dirty, flimsy rags which have represented our small change for the last six or seven years done away with.

One good point in the bill is that which prohibits the changing of the device. Hitherto our coinage has been anything but creditable to the country, and the artists of the Mint have apparently exercised their ingenuity to give us as great a variety as possible without considering the appropriateness of their designs. The devices adopted for the new coins are neat, artistic, uniform, and in excellent taste, and unless some very excellent reasons should be given to the contrary, they should be adhered to in the future for all the coinage, whether of gold, silver, nickel or copper, issued from the Mint.

According to the bill passed yesterday by the House, the new coins are made legal-tender to the amount of one dollar in any one payment, and no more. The old one, two, three, and five-cent pieces will be redeemed in sums not less than $50 by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States. Judge Kelley has had this bill in charge, and he is entitled to credit for getting it through the House. We hope that it will be acted upon by the Senate immediately, so that we may be relieved as soon as possible from the "stamps" which have done good service, but which certainly have had their day.

Who is George H. Stuart?

COLONEL ALEXANDER K. MCCLURE complains that he has been twenty years in politics and that he is unacquainted with George H. Stuart. Possibly not; for Mr. Stuart is not the man to thrust himself into the company of the political wire-pulling fraternity of which Colonel McClure is such a distinguished ornament. If Mr. Stuart had been in the same line of business—feeding at the public crib for the last twenty years—as Messrs. McClure, Curtin & Co., there would be no want of knowledge about him or doubt as to his fitness for a Cabinet position. There are a good many Pennsylvanians who know Mr. Stuart, and who think that his selection for a seat in the Cabinet will be a fresh proof of General Grant's wisdom. For the benefit of politicians of the McClure school, we will state who George H. Stuart is.

Mr. Stuart was born in Ireland, but for many years he has resided in Philadelphia, where he is known as a merchant of unimpeachable integrity, and a public-spirited citizen. He has never been a politician, which we doubt not is one of his chief recommendations with General Grant. All his life long he has been an opponent of human slavery, and he has belonged to the Republican party from its inception. During the war he gave his steadfast adherence to the Government, and as the President of the Christian Commission he ought to have come under the notice of Colonel McClure. Since the war Mr. Stuart has never faltered in his attachment to the principles which governed him during the Rebellion, and the disinterestedness of his patriotism at all times is proved by the fact that he has never sought or accepted office, or busied himself about political intrigues of any kind. Mr. Stuart is a member and ruling elder in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and his time and means have been liberally bestowed in promoting the cause of Christianity. Mr. Stuart is a man that will give dignity and influence to General Grant's Cabinet, and his appointment will be satisfactory not only to Pennsylvanians but the whole people of the United States, and only politicians who are itching to get their fingers near the public moneybags will have cause to feel disappointed.

THE GEORGIA PLANTATIONS.—The Macon *Telegraph* of February 18 says:—"Reports from the plantations all over Middle and Southwestern Georgia represent the most extraordinary activity everywhere prevailing. Every hand they can obtain is being employed and paid the most liberal wages. Every acre will be planted which can be properly tended. We think ten thousand more hands could now obtain employment in the black belt of Georgia, but they are nowhere to be found, and we must go forward with what we have. About as much cotton will be planted this as last year, but four times the amount of grain will be used. So that if the season is favorable a much larger crop will be raised. We are afraid the area sown in small grain will be less. We are passing through a delightful spell of weather. Winter seems to have entirely left us, leaving the farmer free to ply all his energy in preparing his ground and pitching his crop. Another year of prosperity and high price for cotton will place Georgia high in the financial scale—on the road to the position of not only the Empire State of the South, but of the Union. We have and will receive no less than $40,000,000 for our cotton crop of 1868, and at least $50,000,000 for that of 1869. This, added to at least one-third of those amounts for other products, gives us an abundance of money. Georgia and her people are no longer the poverty-stricken, army-ridden rebels they were a few years ago, but we are once more gaining wealth, luxury, and ease. Forward we go! Each year but marks a long stride in prosperity."

TAXATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Nearly the whole revenue of the British Empire from customs is derived from seven articles, and ninety-six and a half per cent. of the revenue from excise comes from spirits, malt, and licenses. The figures for customs for the last two years are these:—

	1867.	1868.
Sugar and Molasses.....	£5,647,787	£5 582,473
Tea.....	2,658,716	2,827,317
Coffee.....	367,190	390,161
Corn, Meal, and Flour..	797,639	869,523
Spirits.....	4,173,027	4 298,403
Wine.....	1,391,192	1.468,993
Tobacco and Snuff.....	6,455,011	6,542,250
Other Imports.....	577,666	581,481
Sundries.....	200,838	104,580
Total Customs.....	£22 299,066	£22,664,981

The British income tax is little more than ten per cent., but yields, in gold, just about as much as ours; and the whole revenue of the kingdom is considerably in excess of that of the United States, although we tax some hundreds of articles where Great Britain taxes one. Yet the resources of the two countries are not practically very different in amount.

LONDON PAUPERISM.—From official reports recently published it appears that at the end of December last there were nearly 4000 persons less on the London poor relief lists than in December, 1867. In the third week of the present month the full pauper score was 149,885, the corresponding total in 1868 being 169,831. The western district contributes little to the decrease—smaller comparative numbers in St. George's, Hanover square, and St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, are nearly balanced by larger ones in Kensington, Fulham, and Paddington. In the north, St. Pancras, Islington, and Hackney show marked reductions in their present lists. The central unions in the aggregate have declined nearly 5000. Here the diminution appears to be general throughout the district. Where pauperism was at its worst, in the East of London, the better state of things is represented by larger figures, the total decrease being rather over 10,000. Bethnal Green and Whitechapel have lessened their pauper registers by 1500 each, Stepney by 2500, and Poplar by 3200 or so, now 7330 against 10,556 in 1868. In the southern district the general decline is 3000; and this is the more noteworthy because in the unions of Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham there is an actual increase of 1000 paupers, for which dockyard reductions are responsible.

BLEEDING, once so favorite a practice in France, has now decidedly gone out of fashion. From a communication made by a French doctor to the Paris *Figaro*, it appears that, at the central bureau of the medical establishments forming the department of what is called "L'Assistance Publique," 6151 prescriptions and 1513 verbal consultations were given in the year 1867. Out of these 7664 cases there were only two in which bleeding was prescribed. In the year 1862 the number of cases in which bleeding was prescribed amounted to 1256.

—Cardinal Cullen, in his regulations for Lent, published in England, warns his people that, if Freemasons, Ribbonmen, or Fenians, they cannot be admitted to the sacraments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h & G. A WRIGHT, 2 4] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain by the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

THE GALLED JADE WINCES!

WATSON'S PHILADA. BUSINESS DIRECTORY. The subscriber begs to call the attention of the merchants generally of this and other cities to the above-named book, as he knows, and can prove to their satisfaction, that most of it is copied from GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY of 1868. This assertion defies contradiction.

GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY for this year contains all changes in *Firms* and location since 1868, whereas WATSON'S contains all the *old* firms and location as in Gopsill's book of 1868. We shall on a future occasion refer to some of the errors contained in WATSON'S DIRECTORY.

CHARLES McGILL, No. 1220 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF WATSON'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, No. 219 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1869.

To the Public:—Our attention has been called to the above card, which appears in yesterday's "Bulletin," signed by one Charles McGill, an irresponsible canvasser for Gopsill's Directory, reflecting upon the correctness of our work, and alleging that the same was copied from Gopsill's Directory of last year, which we pronounce an unmitigated falsehood, as reference and comparison of the two publications will satisfy the most skeptical, and which hundreds of merchants will testify to the efforts made by us to have our lists correct by submitting them to their personal examination in their respective branches of trade.

We do not claim entire perfection in our work, but we do claim a superior compilation and a better classification than any similar work ever published, and can only account for this attack upon our work as emanating from a non-resident publisher, in view of our intimation in our work that we intend publishing the City Directory next year, and the unprecedented success of Watson's Business Directory.

As far as this Charles McGill is concerned we have our remedy at law against him, and shall not fail to apply it speedily. We invite an inspection of our little volume. RUSHTON & CO., 2 24 3t Successors to Watson & Co.

"A NIGHT WITH BURNS."—A LECture on 'ROBERT BURNS' will be delivered by THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq., by invitation of White Cross Lodge, No. 652 I. O. of G. T., at ST. GEORGE'S M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below New, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 26, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. 1t*

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, SATURDAY, February 27, at 12 o'clock, noon. Valedictory Address by Professor PEMBERTON DUDLEY. A full band of music in attendance. 2 25 2trp*

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. February 25, 1869.

Mr. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this district, has no longer any authority to act in that capacity. 2 25 6t JOHN M. DIEHL, Collector.

ARMORY D CO., FIRST REGIMENT R. B. FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

ORDERS No. 15

I. Order No. 14, relating to the Dress Drill on the 26th inst., is hereby countermanded.

II. Members will assemble on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at the armory, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in citizen's dress, to attend the funeral of our lamented late associate and fellow member, Edward Yarrow.

By order of J. ROSS CLARK, Capt. D Co.

W. A. SEEGER, 1st Sergeant. 2 25 2t*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States.

Persons desirous of participating with the Club are requested to present their names IMMEDIATELY.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $20.

Dress—Dark clothes, white gloves, and blue cloth regulation club cap.

Tickets and caps ready for delivery. For further information apply to EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washington Committee," No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, 2 24 4t (Entrance on Harmony).

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 26 6t4p

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27wf3m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purely almost immaculate. 3 3 mwf

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS, tonic and pain able. For sale by [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. P. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev. J. P. W. INGRAHAM, Vice-President; E. METZGER, Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN O'BYRNE, Solicitor.

A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.

For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

SCIENTIFIC LECTURE, THIS EVENING, HALL, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT STREET.

Dr. E. R. HUTCHINS will lecture THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"Health: How to Preserve it."

March 5, GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq.

Subject—"Journeys in Switzerland."

March 12, Dr. JAMES TYSON.

Subject—"The Microscope."

Tickets furnished at the Rooms. 1t

THE MIDNIGHT MUSIC OF THE MISERABLE CATS.

Oh! horrible cats, that scream and squall,
Upon my neighbor's garden wall!
That howl, and bite, and quarrel, and fight,
About the middle of the night!

Your midnight music's in shocking taste;
And if you don't stop, with all possible haste,
I'll cause you to scatter, *double-quick*,
By heaving among you this half of a brick.

You monstrous cat, with back like an arch,
I wish you'd specially hurry and march;
Better move off, sir, or, you may depend,
This brick will give you a "*Grecian Bend*."

And you, old cat with the squealy voice,
You can't conceive how I would rejoice
To get a good shot, and to knock you flat,
You horrible, howling old feminine cat!

Well, cats, yowl on, and I'll seek repose;
And I'll think about Rockhill & Wilson's clothes,
And merry will be the song I'll sing,
Of their elegant suits for the opening spring.

Let the cats sing on! We can stand it, if they can! And we will put our whole minds on the clothes at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

The Heavy Goods are falling! Falling! Falling! Because it is spring! The lighter goods, of most exquisite workmanship, durable material, and incomparable fit, are ready for you, fellow-citizens.

Come and see for yourselves, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE,"

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [2 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 1mrp East of Front Street.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 2 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

PRINCE EDWARD OATS.

An invoice of these renowned Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, has been imported by the subscribers expressly for Seed, with the hope of improving our stock. They are offered at $5 per sack of two bushels, weighing 80 pounds net; no charge for sack or porterage.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

2 24 6t Nos. 21 and 23 S. SIXTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm]

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1540 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 20 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 16 6m

ASHMEAD'S COLUMN.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

AT

No. 724 CHESNUT STREET,

Preparatory to Making Alterations and Improvements.

A LARGE STOCK OF

STANDARD BOOKS

English and American Editions, in Plain or Extra Bindings.

BIBLES.

Most Superb Copies of the BIBLE, Oxford, Cambridge and London Editions.

PRAYER BOOKS.

A Great Variety bound in Ivory, Velvet and Turkey Morocco, EXPRESSLY FOR MY TRADE.

HYMN BOOKS

Of Every Denomination.

American and English Juveniles and TOY BOOKS, an Endless Variety.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

A very large collection, embracing works in

HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
THEOLOGY,
SCIENCE,
TRAVELS, and
POETRY.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

THE WORKS OF GUSTAVE DORE.

FINE ART BOOKS,

WITH PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE MASTERPIECES OF ITALIAN ART.
THE GREAT WORKS OF SIR DAVID WILKIE.
THE ANCESTRAL HOMES OF BRITAIN.
THE MASTERPIECES OF MULREADY.
THE CHOICEST OF REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS.
THE RUINS OF POMPEII.
RUINED ABBEYS AND CASTLES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
OUR ENGLISH LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND WATERFALLS.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE, MARMION, and numerous others.

Fine French, English and American Stationery.

A full assortment of Papers from

LAROCHE, JOUBERT, DUMERGUE, LACROIX & CO., Angoulême, France.

CHROMOS—LITHOGRAPHS

A splendid assortment of the FINEST AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHROMOS.

Frames in Walnut and Gold,

Writing Desks,

Pocket Books,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Without Reservation

MY ENTIRE STOCK

IS OFFERED FOR SALE AT

A REDUCTION

OF

25 to 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR PRICES.

Any Books not on hand ORDERED and SUPPLIED at 25 PER CENT. less than Publishers' Prices.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,

Publisher, Bookseller, Stationer, and Dealer in Chromo-Lithographs,

No. 724 CHESNUT Street,

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

OPERA BOUFFE.—To-morrow the sale of single seats will commence for the brief season of *opera bouffe* to be given at the Academy of Music next week by Mr. Fisk's troupe, under the direction of Adolph Birgfeld, Esq. The opening opera, on Monday evening, will be Offenbach's latest work, *La Perichole*, in which M. Aujac and Mad'lle Irma will appear. Three other pieces, never given in this city, will also be produced, as well as the old favorites, *La Grande Duchesse*, *La Belle Helene*, and *Barbe Bleue*. As only seven performances will be given, the house will undoubtedly be filled to overflowing each evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening, when the drama of *All Hallow Eve, or Snap Dragon Night* will be performed, to be followed by the burlesque of *Connecticut Courtship* and the comic drama of *Barney the Baron*.

On Monday John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced, with new scenery and effects.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and Brougham's burlesque of *Pocahontas* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have his first benefit this evening. Offenbach's operettas of *La Rose de St. Fleur* and "66" will be performed. Mr. Whiffin sings with much taste and feeling, and he has established himself in the favor of the playgoing public as a comedian of more than ordinary ability. We hope that he will receive the compliment of a crowded house this evening.

On Monday Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* will be performed for the first time in America.

AT THE AMERICAN a matinee will be given to-morrow, at which the Japanese will appear

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform Mozart's symphony No. 5, and a variety of other selections, at Musical Fund Hall to morrow afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT will open at Concert Hall on Thursday evening, March 4. This entertainment will be both novel and attractive; it will consist of fifty beautiful tableaux, in addition to which a combination of talented artists will appear in a variety of amusing performances. Carleton, the Irish comedian, will personate a number of comic characters; Professor O'Reardon will perform on his "tumbleronicon"; Signor Charles Garmio will give a number of character songs; Miss Carrie Vernon will sing popular songs and ballads. At every performance one hundred valuable gifts will be distributed to the audience.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE BOOKS.—Mr. Duffield Ashmead is now closing out his extensive stock of Books, Stationery, and works of art, previous to making alterations and improvements in his store, at No. 724 Chesnut street. This is a rare opportunity for book buyers to fill up their shelves with first-rate literary works at a very small cost. Mr. Ashmead's stock includes all the standard publications of the day—English and American Bibles in various kinds of binding; Prayer-Books bound in ivory, velvet, and morocco; Hymn-Books of every description; American and English Juveniles and Toy Books, Historical, Biographical, Theological and Scientific Works; Travels and Poetry. Mr. Ashmead also has the superbly illustrated works of Gustave Dore, and a large assortment of Fine Art Books, with photographic illustrations, such as "The Masterpieces of Italian Art," the great works of Sir David Wilkie, "The Masterpieces of Mulready," etc. The finest French, English, and American stationery can be purchased at Mr. Ashmead's at a remarkably low price.

Considering the fact that Mr. Ashmead is about closing out his extensive stock, a splendid opportunity is presented to those in search of such material as can be found at No. 724 Chesnut steret. Mr. Ashmead will also dispose of, at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. below the regular prices, a splendid assortment of the finest American and foreign chromos, framed in walnut and gold, writing desks, pocket-books, etc. Any books not on hand, if ordered, will be supplied at 25 per cent. less than publishers' prices. We advise all those in want of the articles and works above enumerated to at once call upon Mr. Ashmead and make their selections.

PRESCRIBING FOR THE PEOPLE.—We have dispensaries, hospitals, noble institutions of all kinds, for the relief of human ills. Every thoughtful citizen appreciates the value of these establishments for the amelioration of suffering. But they do not cover the whole ground; indeed, it is impossible, in the nature of things, that the amount of good they do should be at all in proportion to the popular need. They are confined principally to large cities. To the sick man in the remote West, for example of what use is the New York City Hospital, or the New York Dispensary? But, although asylums for invalids are not to be found everywhere, an unequalled tonic and alterative is within the reach of all. There is no settlement that bears a name, within the limits of the United States, where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not procurable. It is a medicine for the whole community, easily obtainable by all its members.

At this period of the year, when the "saint sun of February" is beginning to evoke unwholesome vapors from the earth, and the "fever and ague season" is close at hand, this excellent vegetable preparation should be taken as a FORTIFIER OF THE SYSTEM. All complaints proceeding from indigestion are rampant when the winter breaks up in a "ground thaw;" simply because no sensible precautions are, as a rule, taken to prevent them. Forestall the evils that lie *perdu* in many a marsh, and swamp and pool, ready to pounce upon the neglectful as soon as the sun shall have liberated the spring miasma from the reeking soil. Escape bilious attacks, colic, and all malarious endemics and epidemics by strengthening and regulating the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs with the MOST EFFICACIOUS AND BALSAMIC OF ALL VEGETABLE INVIGORANTS. Dyspepsia is always aggravated by the damps of early spring, and Shakespeare tells us that "the sun in March doth nourish sauces." Against both these complaints HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are the best possible protection.

THE DIFFERENCE IN DRESS between a man of sense and a fop is that the fop values himself upon his dress and the man of sense laughs at it; at the same time he knows he must not neglect it. It is a common saying that the "dress makes the man." It certainly does, so far as your genteel appearance is concerned, which is a very important consideration when you wish to appear in society to the best advantage; for who would tolerate a badly-dressed person in circles where fashion is respected? When properly represented, there is no necessity to go into extremes in dress to be fashionable: a reasonable indulgence in fancy material, when it is selected in good taste, is allowed and admired. Awkwardness of carriage is very alienating, and a total *negligence of dress and air* an *impertinent insult upon custom and fashion*. Always dress well and in good taste; if you doubt your own judgment in selecting the material for your wardrobe, be sure to secure the aid of an artist whose reputation is well established, and who you are satisfied will dress you as a gentleman of taste and refinement. Such an artist you will be sure to find at the well-known Temple of Fashion, CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MECHANICS, NOTICE.—We would call the attention of engineers, mechanics, and the public generally to the case of silver-plated instruments on exhibition at Ashcroft's railway, engineer, and steamship supply store, No. 133 South Fourth street. The case is surmounted by an eagle, and consists of a steam-gauge, engineer's clock, counter, thermometer, and barometer all combined, and forming a complete set of engineer's requisites. It was manufactured for Messrs. Miller & Allen, of Chester, Pa., at a cost of one thousand dollars. The public are invited to examine the instruments any time during the day.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Last evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, Mr. C. W. F. Calvert's private collection of high-class modern paintings was sold. Many of the works were from the pencils of leading artists of the Dusseldorf English, French, and American schools. The assemblage of connoisseurs was the largest that ever attended a similar sale in this city. Every painting was sold. The bidding was spirited, and the prices ranged high. Some of the more excellent of the works brought not far from $900.

PURE, PLEASANT, PERFECT.—Let such as wish for a pure, pleasant, and life-renewing tonic, try Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," and thereafter they will use none other. The most temperate use them with perfect impunity, as well as the most delicate females. They are not medicated, but simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, and other herbs and roots, the base being his pure wine. Sold by all druggists.

THE TIME HAS COME

For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.

We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.
We have them for 8@50.

All prices up to $45.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $35.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

FRICK—EVANS.—February 22, by the Rev. George L. C. Hanna, at his residence, No. 557 Aramingo street, Philadelphia, Mr. AARON FRICK to Miss CLARA L. EVANS, both of this city.

McGONIGLE—COUNTISS.—On Christmas Eve, December 24, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, WILLIAM McGONIGLE, of Philadelphia, to HANNAH A. COUNTISS, of Wilmington, Del.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 24th instant, of congestion of the lungs, Captain MARK S. ARCHER, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 15, A. F. and A. M.; Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 29, I. O. of O. F.; Camden Encampment, No. 42; William H. Adams Masonic Relief Association of Philadelphia; and the Employes of Baird & Loper's Canal Line, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 232 Mickle street, Camden, N. J., on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DICKENSHEETS.—On the 23d instant, ELIZABETH DICKENSHEETS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Vandersilice, No. 122 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to St. John's M. E. Church Vault, Third, below George street.

SINER.—On the 24th instant, THOMAS, son of Henry and Ann Siner, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 976 Leithgow street, below George, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

It is with the keenest sorrow that we are called upon to record the death of Mr. EDWARD YARROW, a young man just rising in life, surrounded by friends and family, and beloved by all. It is a painful thing to hear of the decease of the advanced in years, but how much more keenly falls the sorrow when the expectations of future hopes are blighted by a premature grave! The deceased was possessed of exceedingly endearing qualities. Amiable to a fault, without an enemy in the world, he is called to his last account. He was both respected and beloved. He was a member of Company D, Grey Reserves, as well as a member of other organizations, all of whom have shown their regard for his memory and regret at his loss.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 2 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN, Manager of City Agency
6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

None but Well-made Garments are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street,

2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street, Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

1115. WM T. HOPKINS' 1115.

LADIES' EMPORIUM,

No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Cotell, Satine, and Jean Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.

Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $2 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 222

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 304 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Thanks of Turkey to the Great Powers—The Bank of France Market Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000f. since the last report.

The Sublime Porte.

The Sublime Porte has issued a circular to the great powers of Europe, thanking them for the attitude taken in the late difficulties with Greece.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Arrived out, steamships China at Queenstown; Westphalia at Southampton; and Europa at Glasgow, all from New York.

This Evening's Quotations.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum opened unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Coming Cabinet.

Impressions concerning the construction of the incoming Cabinet multiply rapidly, but as yet there is no ground for believing that the name of any of the proposed members will be made public even an hour before the date of their nomination to the Senate, as announced by General Grant to the Congressional committee two weeks ago.

Acting Master William A. Winslow, son of Commodore Winslow, of Kearsarge fame, died in this city last night after a brief illness.

The Public Debt Statement

for the present month will be issued earlier than usual in March, and will not be delayed until the 6th or 7th as usual. The indications of a decrease continue to be very good.

United States Senate.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Morrell (Vt.) withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Morton renewed it.

Mr. Whyte (Md.) maintained that the question had already been settled by the Senate when it adopted a resolution that the Senators should be paid only from the date of the admission of their respective States.

Mr. Morton said that the resolution of old not settle the question now pending, which was whether the Senators from the reconstructed States should be paid from the beginning, or from that of the second session of the present Congress.

Mr. Sherman was willing to pay them from the beginning of the second session, but not from the commencement of the Congress.

Mr. Ferry was in favor of adhering to the decision of the Senate already made, to pay these Senators only from the date of the admission of their respective States. If that rule should be sustained in the Senate, the precedent would be followed in the House, and thus $100,000 would be paid out of the Treasury without reason, or in violation of law.

Mr. Trumbull also was in favor of adhering to the rule already fixed, which was in accordance with law and reason.

Mr. Williams said he was already committed against paying any of the Senators for any time prior to the admission of their respective States.

Mr. Kellogg (La.), as one of the Senators from the reconstructed States, thought it due to himself to state that even if the resolution should pass, he would not avail himself of it. He had held a Federal office at the time of his election, and had no intention or desire to draw pay for the time prior to his admission to the Senate.

The expiration of the morning hour interrupted the discussion, and the resolution went over.

The following is the first section of Mr. Schenck's bill as amended, and reported in the Senate to-day, from the Committee on Finance:—

"Be it enacted, etc., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of its laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

The second section, legalising coin contracts, is not changed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the relief of the United States officers and soldiers who sustained loss by the disasters to the steamships Winfield Scott and San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The report of the committee of conference on the constitutional amendment, the special order for 2 o'clock, then came up. The report was read, as follows:—

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. Pomeroy reviewed the action of the House and the Senate on the pending amendments up to this time, and said that the committee of conference had exceeded their powers and violated parliamentary law by tampering with the text of the bill, as agreed upon at different times by both houses.

Mr. Howard regarded the amendment in the form agreed upon by the committee of conference, as inadequate to the demands of the country, and likely, if adopted, to lead to difficulty in the future.

Mr. Edmunds said that the committee of conference had struck the very life out of the text, and by striking out one-half of an indivisible truth had made the remaining half in reality a falsehood. From the amendment agreed upon by the committee it would seem that Congress was so eager to do something by way of amending the Constitution, that they forgot that it made any difference what they did.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Mullins, returning to the defense of the Committee on Appropriations, referred to it as a body working in harmony with the House, as unimpeachable in character, and yet as being charged with things for which, if true, its members should be expelled from the House.

Mr. Chanler—I rise to a question of order. (Shouts of Order! order!) The question before the House is not as to the Tennessee school fund. (Laughter.)

The Chairman to Mr. Mullins—The gentleman will confine himself to the amendment's.

Mr. Mullins—Sir, I am trying to clear the brush out of the way, which has been thrown in without any cause or sense, to apply as an argument to the question under discussion. (The Chairman directed members who had gathered around Mr. Mullins to take their seats.) Now, as to the mounting of these men, and as to the complaint which the gentleman makes of employing mules instead of horses, I can see but little sense or reason in the argument.

Mr. Chanler said something here about Tennessee mules.

Mr. Mullins—The Indian is as near a mule as the other gentleman is near a horse, and we should fight the Indian with anything we can get hold of; not only fight him with mules, but with the long-eared stock, and I know where I can go and get hundreds of them at a very low price. (Shouts of laughter.) I trust the committee will be sustained in its position.

The amendment offered by Mr. Chanler was rejected.

Mr. Niblack moved to reduce the item for the transportation and supplies of the army from $7,000,000 to $6,000,000, and in his remarks alluded to his having predicted at the last session that the pretense of economy was only assumed for electioneering purposes, and that the deficiencies would have to be appropriated for at this session.

Mr. Scofield replied to Mr. Niblack, and then moved to close all debate on the items for army expenditures.

The motion was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Niblack was rejected.

Mr. Burr called attention to the fact that this deficiency bill appropriated nearly $30,000,000, and that the deficiencies were chiefly in the War Department, over which the President had had no control whatever, but which had been exclusively under the control of officials in whom the Republican party had all confidence.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the proviso that the appropriations for contingencies of the army for medical and hospital department and for secret service fund were made for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts of disbursing officers for expenditures already made, was amended by adding "if made in pursuance of law."

Mr. Logan moved an appropriation of $3000 for the purchase of a portrait of Abraham Lincoln for the Executive Mansion, to be selected by the incoming President.

On a point of order, made by Mr. Scofield, the amendment was ruled out of order as a deficiency bill.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 26.—The Hon. John Dayton, Secretary of State, slipped and fell on the steps of the State House to-day, severely injuring his left knee. He was taken home in a helpless condition.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.

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The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

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Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. By William Hepworth Dixon. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street, and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The title of any work, but especially of an historical work, ought to give some intelligent idea of the subject. Mr. Dixon's designation of his work on the Tower of London is certainly not well chosen, and it appears like a piece of affectation on the part of the author. The work itself is not what is wanted at this time, as what was to be expected from a writer of Mr. Dixon's reputation—a detailed and accurate history of one of the most ancient and poetic piles in Europe, the Tower of London. In his brief preface the author says:—

"Twenty years ago I wrote some chapters on the Tower, especially on the human interests which cling around it; and since that time I have noted with care such passages in either the state papers or printed books as threw light into the cells once occupied by the heros and heroines of English story. This volume—a book of identification—is the fruit of this long-continued research."

Mr. Dixon's work is a series of anecdotes and sketches of the Tower and the people who have inhabited it, strung together in rather a loose and inartistic manner. It is defective and disappointing as a carefully elaborated historical study, such as we had a right to expect, but the anecdotes and descriptions are graphic, and the book is one of great interest. We give a number of extracts, which will enable our readers to form an idea of the character of Mr. Dixon's work, and will doubtless prove more acceptable than any extended remarks of our own.

THE PILE.

Standing on Tower Hill, looking down on the dark lines of wall—picking out keep and turret, bastion and ballium, chapel and belfry—the jewel-house, the armory, the mounts, the casemates, the open leads—the Bye-ward gate, the Belfry, the Bloody tower—the whole edifice seems alive with story; the story of a nation's highest splendor, its deepest misery, and its darkest shame. The soil beneath your feet is richer in blood than many a great battlefield; for out upon this sod has been poured, from generation to generation, a stream of the noblest life in our land. Should you have come to this spot alone, in the early day, when the Tower is noisy with martial doings, you may haply catch, in the hum which rises from the ditch and issues from the wall below you—broken by roll of drum, by blast of bugle, by tramp of soldiers—some echoes, as it were, of a far-off time; some hints of a May-day revel; of a state execution; of a royal entry. You may catch some sound which recalls the thrum of a queen's virginal, the cry of a victim on the rack, the laughter of a bridal feast. For all these sights and sounds—the dance of love and the dance of death—are part of that gay and tragic memory which clings around the Tower.

From the reign of Stephen down to that of Henry of Richmond, Cæsar's tower (the great Norman keep, now called the White tower) was a main part of the royal palace; and for that large interval of time, the story of the White tower is in some sort that of our English society as well as of our English kings. Here were kept the royal wardrobe and the royal jewels; and hither came with their goodly wares the tiremen, the goldsmiths, the chasers and embroiderers, from Flanders, Italy, and Almaigne. Close by were the Mint, the lions' dens, the old archery-grounds, the Court of King's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Queen's gardens, the royal banqueting hall; so that art and trade, science and manners, literature and law, sport and politics, find themselves equally at home.

INNER WARD AND OUTER WARD.

The Tower was divided into two main parts—an Inner Ward and an Outer Ward; the first part being bounded by the old wall, crowned by twelve mural towers; the second part being bounded by the soil which fringed the slopes leading down into the ditch. A man who would read aright the many curious passages in our history of which the State Prison is the scene, must bear this fact of the two wards constantly in his mind.

The Inner Ward, planned and partly built by the Monk of Bec, was the original fortress, of which the defending ditch lay under the ballium wall. It contained the keep, the royal galleries and rooms, the Mint, the Jewel house, the Wardrobe, the Queen's garden, St. Peter's Church, the open green, the Constable's tower, the Brick tower, in which the Master of the Ordnance lived, the Great hall, quarters for the archers and bowmen, and, in later days, the Lieutenant's house. This ward was flanked and covered by twelve strong works, built on the wall, and forming part of it; the Beauchamp tower, the Belfry, the Garden tower (now famous as the Bloody tower), the Hall tower, the Lantern, the Salt tower, the Broad Arrow tower, the Constable tower, the Martin tower, the Brick tower, the Flint tower, the Bowyer tower, and the Develin tower; all of which may be considered, more or less, as defensive works: even the Lantern, which had a vault for prisoners on the ground, a royal bed-chamber on the main floor, a guard-room for archers and balisters in the upper story, and a round turret over these for the burning lights. Only one gateway pierced the wall; a narrow and embattled outlet near the Water gate, passing under the strong block house, now the Bloody tower, into Water Lane. The road springs upwards by the main guard—a rise of one in ten—so as to give the men inside a vast advantage in a push of pikes.

This Inner Ward was the royal quarter.

The Outer Ward, which owed its plan and most of its execution to Henry the Third, lay between the ballium and the outer scarp of the ditch, with a protected passage into the Thames. It contained some lanes and streets below the wall, and works which overlooked the wharf. In this ward stood the Middle tower, the Bye-ward tower, the Water gate, the Cradle tower, the Well tower, the Galleyman tower, the Iron Gate tower, Brass Mount, Legge Mount, and the covered ways. Into it opened the Hall tower, afterwards called the Record tower, now known as the Jewel house. Close by the Hall tower stood the Great Hall, the doors of which opened into this outer court. Spanning the ditch, towards the Thames, stood the Water gate, a fine structure, built by Henry the Builder, which folk called St. Thomas' tower, after our Saxon saint. Under this building sprang the wide arch, through which the tides flowed in and out from the river and the ditch; the water-way known as Traitor's gate.

This Outer Ward was the folk's quarter.

To the Inner Ward, commonfolk had no right of access, and they were rarely allowed to enjoy as a privilege that which they could not claim as a right. This Inner Ward was the King's castle, his palace, his garrison, his wardrobe, his tressury. Here, under charge of a trusty officer, he kept the royal jewels, secreted from every eye, except on a coronation day. Here rose his keep, with the dungeons in which he could chain his foes. Here stood his private chapel, and not far from it his private block. No man ever dreamt of contesting the King's right to do what he pleased in this quarter; and thus, an execution within these lines was regarded by the world outside as little better than a private murder.

Into the Outer Ward, the Commons had always claimed a right of entry, and something more than a right of entry; that is to say, free access, guarded by possession of the outer gates and towers.

This right of entry was enforced on stated occasions with pomp and observance which is highly comic. Baron and citizen—that is to say alderman and commoner—met in Barking Church, on Tower Hill, whence they sent six sage men of their body into the Tower to ask leave for a deputation of citizens to see the king, and free access for all people to the courts of law. These six sage persons were to beg that the King, according to custom, would forbid his guards either to close the gates or to keep watch over them, while the citizens were coming and going; it being wrong in itself and against their freedom, they alleged, for any one to keep guard over the gates and doors of the Tower, save such of their own people as they should appoint to that duty. On this request being granted by the king, the six messengers would return to their fellows in Barking Church, report what they had done, and send the citizen guard to their posts. Then would the Commons elect from their body three men of mature age, moderate opinions, and cautious speech, to act as presenters. The rules by which they acted were rather strict. The sheriffs and beadles were to be decently clothed and shod, since it was laid down that no man should come before the king either in dirty rags or without his shoes. Their followers were to be trim and spruce; their capes and cloaks laid aside; their coats and overcoats put on. No man was to go with them into the presence who had sore eyes; no man was to join them who had weak legs. Mayor, alderman, sheriff, crier, every one going into the Tower on public duty, was to have his hair cut short and his face newly shaved.

The object of these rules was to guard the right of access to the courts of justice; the Court of King's Bench and the Court of Common Pleas.

Many a dark scene in the history of our public liberties and our private manners grows suddenly luminous when we bear these facts in mind; that the Tower consisted of two parts—an inner court and an outer court; that the Court of King's Bench was held in the royal quarter, the Court of Common Pleas in the folk's quarter; that the people had free access to the outer court, and only to the outer court.

The Hall tower, in which Henry the Third had built a chapel for his private use, being an outer work, with doors and windows opening on the rampart and Water Lane, could not be used as a prison for men of a dangerous class. A feeble prince, like Henry the Sixth, who shrank from state and power, may have enjoyed a mild detention in the hall now sparkling with the crown jewels; for he was softly kept; and this tower was in his day a part of the royal palace. Old traditions maze this room his cage; the scene of his pious meditations; and of his deliberate murder by the Duke of Gloucester. After Henry's death, if not before, this tower was used as a paper office; for which purpose, as a hall adjoining the Court of Common Pleas, and opening into the folk's quarter, it was well adapted. Hence it came to be known as the Record tower.

On the wall above Water Lane stood the two signal towers, the Belfry and the Lantern; each surmounted by a turret; of use to vessels coming up the Thames. On the first swung a bell; on the second burned a light.

ANNE BOLEYN.

It is London in the reign of Bluff King Hal—the husband of two fair wives. The river is alive with boats; the air is white with smoke; the sun overhead is burning with golden May. Thousands on thousands of spectators dot the banks; for to-day a bride is coming home to the King, the beauty of whose face sets old men's fancies and young men's eyes agog. On the wharf, near the Queen's stair, stands a burly figure; tall beyond common men; broad in chest and strong in limb; dressed in a doublet of gold and crimson, a cap and plume, shoes with rosettes and diamonds, a banger by his side, a George upon his breast. It is the King, surrounded by dukes and earls, awaiting the arrival of a barge, in the midst of blaring trumpets and exploding sakers. A procession sweeps along; stealing up from Greenwich, with plashing oars and merry strains; fifty great boats, with a host of wherries on their flanks; a vessel firing gunsin front, and a long arrear of craft behind.

From the first barge lands the Lord Mayor; from the second trips the bride; from the rest stream out the picturesque city companies. Cannons roar, and bells fling out a welcome to the Queen; for this is not simply a great day in the story of one lovely woman, but a great day in the story of English life. Now is the morning time of a new era; for on this bright May—

"The gospel light first streams from Boleyn's eyes."

and men go mad with hope of things which are yet to come.

The King catches that fair young bride in his arms, kisses her soft cheek, and bears her in, through the Bye ward Tower.

The picture fades from view, and presently reappears. Is it the same? The Queen—the stair—the barge—the crowd of men—all these are here. Yet the picture is not the same. No burly Henry stands by the stair; no guns disturb the sky; no blast of trumpets greets the royal barge; no train of aldermen and masters waits upon the Queen. The lovely face looks older by a dozen years; yet scarcely three have passed since that fair form was clasped in the King's arms, kissed, and carried by the bridge. This time she is a prisoner, charged with having done such things as pen cannot write; things which would be treason, not to her lord only, but to her womanhood, and to the King of kings.

When she alights on the Queen's stair she turns to Sir William Kingston, Constable of the Tower, and asks, "Must I go into a dungeon?" "No, madam," says the Constable; "you will lie in the same room which you occupied before." She falls on her knees. "It is too good for me," she cries; and then weeps for a long time, lying on the cold stones, with all the people standing by in tears. She begs to have the sacrament in her own room, that she may pray with a pure heart, saying she is free from sin, and that she is, and always has been, the King's true wedded wife.

"Shall I die without justice?" she inquires. "Madam," says Kingston, "the poorest subject whould have justice." The lady only laughs a feeble laugh.

ELIZABETH.

On these steps, too, beneath this Water gate, Elizabeth, then a young fair girl, with gentle, feminine face and golden hair, was landed by her jealous sister's servants. The day was Sunday—Palm Sunday—with a cold March rain coming down, and splashing the stones with mud. She could not land without soiling her feet and clothes, and for a moment she refused to leave her barge. Sir John Gage, the Constable, and his guards, stood by to receive her. "Are all these harnessed men for me?" She asked. "No, madam," said Sir John. "Yea," she replied, "I know it is so." Then she stood up in her boat and leaped on shore. As she set foot on the stone steps, she exclaimed, in a spirit prouder than her looks—for in her youth she had none of that feminine beauty of her later years—"Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs; and before Thee, O God, I speak it." Perhaps she was thinking of her mother, who had landed on the neighboring wharf. Anne had fallen on her knees on these cold stones, and here had called on God to help her, as she was not guilty of the things of which she stood accused. In those two attitudes of appeal one reads the nature of these two proud and gentle women, each calling Heaven to witness her innocence of crime—Elizabeth defiant, erect; Anne suppliant, on her knees.

ISABELLA THE FAIR.

Edward the Second and his Queen, Isabella the Fair, kept a splendid, riotous court in the Tower, enlivened by love in war, by political quarrels, by religious festivals, and criminal intrigues. Here the princess known in story as Jeanna de la Tour was born. The royal apartments in which the mother lay were so worn and rent that the rain came rattling through the rafters into her bed; and John de Cromwell, then constable, was dismissed from office for this neglect, and for other offenses against his lord and lady. When Edward went away from London on his wars and follies, the fair Isabella ruffled her indolent mood by receiving visits in her chamber from Roger Mortimer, the handsome and reckless border chief, who was then a prisoner in the keep. Mortimer got into the kitchen, crept up the kitchen chimney, and came out on the roof, from which he escaped to the river, and so away into France. It is an old story. You can easily break prison when you have fallen in love with the jailor's wife. Queen Isabella and Mortimer were not long apart. Every one is familiar with the tale of their guilty passion, their stormy career, their tragic end; the most singular episode in the history of our royal race.

STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. A Book of Essays by Mary Preston. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Shakespeare has been studied, essayed, and commented upon so much that it would take a lifetime of diligent reading to get through with all the theories, dissertations, expositions, and speculations that have been put forth for the enlightenment of the public. The present neat and unpretending little volume would be likely to receive more attention from the reading public if its predecessors in the same line were not so numerous, but perhaps those who have read and studied Shakespeare the most will derive a new light on some points from it. The author does not profess to say anything very new, but she has ideas of her own, and in a matter of this kind originality is something. The essays discuss *Macbeth, Coriolanus, King Lear, Othello, Henry VIII, Two Gentlemen of Verona, Julius Cæsar, Romeo and Juliet, King Richard III, As You Like It, Midsummer Night's Dream,* and *Timon of Athens.* They are plentifully studded with italics, often on the least expressive words, after the manner of female letter-writers, but they show an intelligent study of the dramas and a keen appreciation of their poetic spirit.

THE MAROONERS' ISLAND, by F. R. Goulding. Published by Claxton, Remsen, & Haffelfinger.

Desert island stories, from the days of Defoe to Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, have never lacked for readers. There is a particular fascination in these tales which appeals in the strongest manner to the juvenile imagination, stirs the young blood, and inspires a desire to imitate the example of the fictitious heroes and heroines. "The Young Marooners," originally published a good many years ago, is one of the most interesting books of its class, and it was and is deservedly popular. The author, in his preface to the present work, states that he does not approve of sequels, but that so many and so urgent were the requests for a continuation of his former story, that he was allowed no option in the case. The present story, like its predecessor, is laid on the coast of Florida, and the author has endeavored to give an accurate description of the scenery and characteristics of the region, and to include in his narrative as much useful information as possible. The boys who have been excited over the adventures of the "Young Marooners" will be glad to have this work, which is at once an independent story and a sequel.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. and Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the first part of Anthony Trollope's new novel, "He Knew He Was Right," published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Trollope does not travel out of his usual line in this story, but he gives one of those photographic pictures of every-day life and modern English society for which he is famous, and which are so fascinating to a large circle of readers. "He Knew He Was Right" is illustrated by a number of excellent designs by Marcus Stone.

—"Watson's Philadelphia Business Directory" for 1869 contains a classified list of merchants, tradesmen, and professions, arranged in alphabetical order. Illustrations and descriptions of the principal public buildings are given. Published by Rushton & Co., No. 219 Dock street.

—Messrs. Turner, Brothers & Co. send us *The Eclectic Magazine* and *Every Month*, for March. *The Eclectic* is a judicious compilation from the European periodicals, and the March number presents an attractive table of contents. A steel portrait of Rossini is given as a frontispiece. *Every Month* is a new magazine, which has now reached its third number. It is made up of original and carefully selected matter, and its contents offer a sufficient variety to please all tastes.

—*The Architectural Review* for March is, as usual, both practical and artistic, and it is interesting to the general reader as well as useful to the professional architect and builder. The present number is handsomely illustrated with architectural designs, plans, and details. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

MEDICAL.

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Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
8 26 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK,	Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP,	Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON,	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax,	Tuesday, Mar 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$33
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Ducheene	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
In gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, 10 H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 4 13

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 20
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 15 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
2 27 6rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 16mw

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent, Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax),	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·25.	$1,130,325·25
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116 150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$38,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis!

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.
On the First Day of January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	300,000·00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	3,000·00
Cash on hand	243·80
Cash in Banks	16,738 86
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	6,000·00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	149,324·19
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value, 5 20's, $90,000	98,100 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value—par, $115 440; market, $88 546	75,884·77
Interest on investments due and unpaid	2,815·25
Accrued interest not yet due	3,077·11
Other available miscellaneous assets	69,252 33

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	5,707·97
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	25,624·29
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	1,560·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	2,778·26
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	64,379·26

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	194 827 55
Amount of premiums earned	190,016·38
Interests received from investments	23,849·17
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	5,186·69

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	120,748 72
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	2,738 19
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	21,218·60
Amount of dividends declared during the year	10,500 00
Amount of dividends paid	9,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	54,017 01
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	10,105·47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	20,342·31

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENTS,
N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.,
2 24 wfm3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 $79,282 22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
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PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch—President Stokley was in the chair.

Mr. King presented a communication from George Getz, City Controller, inclosing an inventory of the rents and mortgages held against the city. They are these: School department, principal, $518,563,33½; interest, $31,110 20. Department of Markets and City Property, principal, $140,795; interest, $8,447 70. Water Department, principal, $444 44; interest, $26 66½. Guardians of Poor, principal, $3000; interest, $180. The total principal is $662,742 77½. The interest is $39,764 56½. Total, $702,507 34.

A note was read from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, showing that the interests of that corporation and those of the city would be promoted by the extension of the time for the removal of the tracks and the turnouts for burden cars in Broad street. The communication asks an extension for their removal until July 4.

Another communication was received from the Controllers of the Public Schools. The Board wants one section of Penn square, upon which to erect a girls' normal school.

Both the above were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Ritchie, Committee on Schools, offered a resolution, asking a repeal of the ordinance relative to the purchase of school books by the Board.

After some debate, the subject was postponed until next week.

The first annual report of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park was presented.

An invitation to witness a trial of fire extinguishers next Saturday at Broad and Washington streets was presented and accepted.

Mr. Hookey introduced a resolution to fill up Lancaster turnpike, now almost impassable, at the expense of the contractor for raising the grade, which was adopted.

Mr. McIlvain presented a communication from the Board of Port Wardens, stating that owing to a doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, owners and consignees of vessels have refused to pay the usual port charges. The receipts of the office, therefore, are not sufficient to pay the Harbor Master and the current expenses.

The gentleman then offered a resolution calling upon the Philadelphia delegation in Congress to press the passage of a law authorizing the several States to protect vessels arriving at their marine ports, and to charge a fee not exceeding $3 upon each vessel.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Law.

A batch of names of people appointed policemen was received and referred to the Police Committee for confirmation.

Mr. McIlvain offered a resolution directing the Committee on Highways to remove certain obstructions from Thirty-sixth street, Lancaster avenue and Warren streets. It was adopted.

Mr. Shallcross submitted an ordinance authorizing the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a frame building at Pine street wharf, Schuylkill. Passed.

A bill was passed to expend $200 to build houses for tomtits, sparrows and bluebirds.

Mr. Cattell offered a resolution asking the City Solicitor to tell the Councils by what right the Hestonville and Mantua Passenger Railway is laying a single track in Lancaster avenue from the depot at Forty-first street to Hestonville, as the charter requires the laying of a double one.

This was adopted.

A resolution that the Committee on Defence and Protection report the amount of their expenditures since the close of the rebellion, and also as to the propriety of disposing of its property and disbanding, was referred to itself.

Bills from Common Council were considered. An amendment to ordinance for the purchase of a school building in the Twenty-sixth ward was nonconcurred in.

The resolutions prohibiting the removal of any pavement in either Twelfth or Sixteenth street were agreed to.

The resolution asking the Legislature not to give to the Board of Health the power of cleaning the streets was concurred in.

Also a resolution protesting against the passage by the Legislature of any bill to place a railroad in Broad street.

Also a resolution to open Ellsworth street from Twenty-second to Twenty-sixth street.

Also, a resolution to print 300 copies of the annual report of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

A resolution requesting the Mayor, Commissioner of Highways, Chief Engineer and City Solicitor, to prevent the tearing up of the paving in Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, by any railway company, recently chartered, was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance changing the boundaries of the election divisions of the Twenty-sixth ward, and creating in it a new division, was concurred in.

The ordinance fixing the compensation of the Superintendent of Street Cleaning at $1500 a year was debated at tedious length, and finally fell.

Mr. Duffy sent his resignation upon some of the committees on which he had served.

Mr. Morrison resigned as one of the Committee on Schools.

The bill from Common Council, prohibiting the erection of an elevated railroad in Market street, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch—President Marcer being absent, General Wagner, on motion, occupied the chair.

Several communications, petitions, &c., were received and appropriately referred.

A communication was received from J. Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, relative to extending the time for the removal of the railroad tracks from Broad street.

A joint resolution was passed dispensing with the meeting of Councils on Thursday, March 4.

A remonstrance of citizens residing on Twelfth street was received against the proposed passenger railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets.

A resolution was passed giving certain instructions to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Mr. Willets offered an ordinance to repeal certain provisions in the ordinance making appropriations to the Board of Control of Public Schools for 1869.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Harrison moved to amend, so as to repeal only the provision relating to the purchase of school books.

The whole subject was then referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution providing for the paving of Jefferson street, from Seventeenth street to Sydenham street, in the Twentieth ward. Passed.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Police, reported an ordinance for the erection of a temporary shed on Swanson street, above Catharine. Passed.

Mr. Creely, from the Committee on Election Divisions, reported a bill creating a new election division in the Twenty-sixth ward. Passed.

Also, a resolution changing the place of voting in the eighth division of the Twenty-sixth ward. Recommitted.

Mr. Kline, from the special committee on alterations to Common Council chamber, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of Common Council to alter said chamber according to the plan submitted by the committee. Passed.

A message was received from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitting the first annual report of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution granting permission to the Union Passenger Railway Company to lay tracks on Twenty-second street, between Walnut and Spring Garden streets, and on Spring Garden street, from Ninth to Twenty-second. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Shoemaker called up the resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act increasing the legal rate of interest to seven per cent. per annum.

After some debate, the resolution was tabled.

The ordinance appropriating $100,000 for an extension of the county prison was called up and discussed.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the amount named be taken from the appropriation for the House of Correction.

After further discussion, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to extend the time for removing the tracks and turnouts on Broad street until the 4th of July, 1869.

Messrs. Evans, Willits, Hanna, Vanhouten and Kline spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. Huhn and Hetzell in opposition.

A motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by 26 to 23.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

A bill was received from Select Council, making an appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property, to pay a bill for coal. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—13 to 22.

A motion to refer to a special committee of five of Common Council carried—34 to 9.

Select Council bill relative to the Hestonville and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company was referred to Committee on Railroads of Common Council.

Also, a resolution relative to improving the condition of Lancaster avenue. After some debate it was referred to Common Council Committee on Highways, with instructions to report at next meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to grant a hearing to the merchants doing business on Broad street, with regard to the removal of the tracks from said street.

Select Council bill appropriating $200 to pay for boxes for sparrows. Passed.

Also, one authorizing the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a building. Passed.

Also, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify property owners to remove buildings on Filbert street, in the Ninth ward. Referred to the Committee on Highways of Common Council. Adjourned.

MARINE DISASTER.

Serious Collision and Loss of Life off Penzance.

The English papers of the 10th inst. contain news of a terrible collision and loss of life at sea, from one of which we take the following account of the disaster:—

The *Western Morning News* reports a terrible disaster at sea, involving the loss of a Prussian ship and also of an English ship, laden with telegraph cable, and it is feared of a considerable number of lives. On Monday evening, the 8th instant, eight men belonging to the ship Calcutta, which was laden with telegraph cable and bound from London to the Persian Gulf, arrived at Penzance. They report that late on Saturday night, during a gale, the Calcutta, Captain Owen, came into collision with the Prussian barque Emma, of Memel, bound from Cardiff to Barcelona. The force of the collision was very great, and the Emma was cut down to the water's edge, foundering immediately, seven hands going down with her. Four other men, part of her crew, were fortunate enough to get on board the Calcutta. That vessel received such serious damages in the collision that despite every effort the water continued to gain on the crew. The eight men who landed at Penzance late on Monday night left the Calcutta on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, fifteen miles south of the Lizard. Fifteen persons, under the charge of the third mate, had left previously. Forty-three others were still on board, but preparing immediately to leave in the six boats which then remained. Captain Owen intended to abandon the ship as soon as possible, as he, with the rest of the crew, plainly saw that any further efforts to save the ship would be useless, and that at any moment she might go down. She had then twenty six feet of water in her fore compartment and eleven feet of water in the after compartment. As yet there are no tidings of the remainder of the crew, and great anxiety is naturally felt for their fate, especially as a heavy gale and high sea prevailed. The men who landed are named Frederick Slater, Thomas Robinson, Thomas Albrow, Charles Kemp, James Warford, Charles Simpson, John Coleman, and William Williams.

On Tuesday, at the dusk of evening, the Calcutta was twenty miles south of Falmouth and had been abandoned by all on board. Two tugs have gone to her assistance from Falmouth, and her Majesty's ships Terrible and Scotia left Plymouth for the same purpose at six o'clock. The Western Commercial Traveller lifeboat, stationed at Cadgwith, brought into Falmouth fourteen of the crew this afternoon, and a Greek vessel has entered the same port with eight more picked up from boats. Another boat, containing the captain, mate, and eight of the crew, capsized in a heavy sea, drowning all on board. The captain leaves a widow and two children.

Further particulars have been gathered regarding the loss of the Calcutta. It appears that when she was going down on Monday afternoon the captain determined to abandon her. Four boats were got off, but the captain's gig swamped in launching, and ten of the thirteen persons in her were drowned, including the captain, mate, midshipman, cook, and steward. Those in three boats are known to be saved; but the lifeboat, which left with seventeen in her, has been picked up empty at Mullion, near the Lizard. Whether her crew has been saved by some vessel or drowned is at present unknown.

The Manufacture of Paintings by the "Old Masters."

BY JAMES PARTON.

There is one class of picture-dealers and picture-makers whom this beautiful process of chromo-lithography will seriously injure. I mean those who make and sell the landscapes which are offered at the New York ferries for five dollars a pair, gilt frames and all; also those who sell at auction "splendid oil paintings collected in Italy by a well-known connoisseur recently deceased." Some of these are works, I am informed by one who has done them (a German artist whom poverty and ignorance of the English language compelled for a few months to misuse his brush in this way), are executed a dozen at a time, and are paid for by the dozen. Twelve canvases are set up in a large garret-room. The painter, with paint-pot in one hand and brush in the other, goes his rounds; first, putting in all the skies; next, perhaps, all the grass; then, his trees; and finally dots in a few cows, sheep, children, and ladies. A good hand can execute a very superior dozen in a week, for which, in these dear times, he may get as much as twenty dollars. Before the war, the established price for a good article of an oil painting was twelve dollars a dozen, and find your own paint.

The principal manufactory in the United States of this description of ware is in a certain broad and noisy street of a city that need not be named. It is styled by its proprietor "The American Art Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists;" but, among the unhappy young men who earn a sorry livelihood by flying the brush therein, the establishment is called "The Slaughter-house," and its master "The Butcher." This man of blood was once an auctioneer in a street that has little in common with the illustrious orator and statesman whose name it bears, wherein persons in needy circumstances can either sell superfluous or buy indispensable garments. It is now his boast that he is the "greatest patron of the fine arts in America," and his ways of patronizing art are various. He will have pictures painted by a young artist whose necessities are urgent, which he will keep as part of his stock in trade. In a room partitioned off from "The American Art Gallery" just mentioned he has a number of "hands" multiplying copies of these pictures as fast as the brush can dab on the paint. These "hands," to whom he pays weekly wages which average less than the wages of laborers, acquire by incessant practice a dexterity in making the copies that is truly remarkable. Besides these, he has outdoor hands, who, like journeymen tailors, take their work home and do it by the piece. The pictures are offered for sale in the Gallery; but as they accumulate rapidly, the proprietor holds an auction every few weeks, either of the Old Masters or of Great Living Artists. The auctions take place, by turns, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Californians, my German artist says, are liberal patrons of the "American Art Gallery for the Encouragement of Art and Young Artists," the sales in San Francisco being both frequent and profitable. Even to Australia, on the other side of the globe, consignments of these precious works are sent from the Gallery in the nameless city. The pictures offered at the auction sales are frequently advertised and declared to be "original oil paintings by native artists, from the American Gallery for the Encouragement of Arts and Young Artists." The frame is, of course, an item of the first importance in this kind of picture. The butcher manufactures his own frames, and takes care that they shall be splendid. This is probably the secret of his success; for what is there dearer to the heart of man and woman than a gorgeous parlor? This amiable passion burns in the breast of every true American and it is this which creates the demand for splendid gilt frames with something in them that looks a little like a picture.—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

—The Kentucky capital will not be removed from Frankfort. The Legislature has appropriated $100,000 for improving the present building.

—There are only twenty-six missionaries among all the Indians of our country, while they number between three and four hundred thousand.

—An ancient guide-board in North Barnstead, N. H., bears the following inscription:—"Pittsfield 8 miles, Alton 2 rods 15 feet 11 1-2 inches."

—The recent lunar eclipse could be seen from the summit of the Sierra Nevada, while the sun was still in sight. The phenomenon was caused by refraction.

—It has been ascertained that the cause of the fire in Bursinger's brewery, at Watertown, Wis., was "the ice heated in consequence of being packed too damp!"

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $42 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 5:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 8:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 5:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 8 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines having Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Long Branch, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	1:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:40 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..., 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot,

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	3:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	3:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf south Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9½, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 5, 6, 8¾, 9:10, 10, 11, 11½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 6¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:30 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

A History of the Association—The New Building on Second Street—Its Exterior and Interior—Preparations for the Dedication on Monday Next.

That "history repeats itself" is a trite yet worthy adage. Its truth is manifested not only in the recurrence of similar national events, but also in the recurrence of events which, by their very nature, refer to the more intimate and private life and business of the people as distinguished from the Government. The customs of the ancient, the middle, and modern ages are all unlike—unlike in the main, and still every age witnesses the return of something—a fashion, a project, an association—which had preceded it in years long past. With a direct relation to the business—the trade of the world—for instance, mediæval times had their powerful guilds of merchants, and modern times have redeveloped them in "Boards of Trade," "Chambers of Commerce," and the like. Modern Philadelphia has not been behind other modern cities in the organization of such associations. We have here in our midst brotherhoods of workmen and brotherhoods of merchants, numerous, powerful, and influential. Though "great" may be the appellation many of them can n. w justly claim, such a claim, but a very few years since, in the case of not a few, would have been matter of ridicule and laughter.

History of the Association.

Take the "Corn Exchange," for example, or, as it is now called, the "Commercial Exchange Association." What is its history? It has had an existence of less than a score of years, for in January, 1854, it was started on its course by the resolve made in a small and informal gathering of gentlemen interested in the flour and grain business, that an association of persons engaged in their special trade should be formed, for the double purpose of advancing the interests of that trade and fostering kindly relations among those who carried it on. From that meagre beginning grew the present large and influential "Commercial Exchange." The meeting to which we have adverted was held in the house of Henry Budd, Esq., and there were present at it Messrs. B. M. Bunker, George L. Buzby, James Perot, William James, James Steel, John Wright, Samuel L. Ward, Samuel L. Witmer, and Henry Budd.

But a day or two following this rather impromptu meeting, a general one of the members of the trade, for the purpose of organization, was convened in an apartment of the Merchants' Exchange, at which a previously appointed committee (Messrs. Budd, Thomas, James and Lea) reported with regard to the matter under consideration. The report was adopted, and on the 4th of February the association met to elect is first board of managers. It chose Messrs. W. Godwin, James Barrett, Sr., Henry Budd, W. B. Thomas, A. McHenry, Wm. Jas. A. Derbyshire, B. M. Bunker, S. L. Witmer, A. Nesbit, and F. A. Goodwin. The managers then elected the following officers:—President, William B. Thomas; Secretary, Samuel L. Witmer; Treasurer, John Derbyshire.

The list of Presidents from the date of organization until the present time is as follows:—

1854—Wm. B. Thomas.	1862—C. J. Hoffman,
1855—Wm. B. Thomas.	1863—Archibald Getty.
1856—Henry Budd.	1864—Henry Wilson.
1857—Hon. A.G. Cattell.	1865—Charles Knecht.
1858—George L. Buzby.	1866—H. Hinchman.
1859—J. Barrett, Sr.	1867—Chas. Cummings.
1860—James Steel.	1868—E. H. Jeffries.
1861—A. J. Derbyshire.	1869—J. H Michener.

Its Good Works.

The "Corn Exchange," since its formation, has run along on the "even tenor of its way," its progress unmarked by any striking incidents. But it was not idle, as its success gives full evidence, and the nation at large, in more ways than one, has reaped advantages from its existence. To aid in suppressing the Rebellion it raised a regiment which reflected credit upon all concerned, either in organization or command. Nor, while responding to the calls of war, did the association neglect the appeal of the sufferer, as its many contributions to charitable objects bear abundant witness. When the great Sanitary Fair was held in this city the Corn Exchange was represented by a table, presided over by a committee of ladies who, with the aid of the Exchange, made a very handsome donation to the cause on account of which the Fair was held.

And foreign countries have received kind aid from the association—for when famine stalked among the starving operatives of one of the most populous nations of the Old World, its members sent abundant succor. When a great part of the town of Portland was laid in ashes its inhabitants were not neglected by our good old city, and the Corn Exchange was not behind hand. But the noblest charity of the institution was the Relief Fund, the committee having charge of which distributed among the wives and families of our brave men at the front about $30,000. Their expenditures on the regiments in the field, and for their families, exceeded $100,000.

Turning now from these actions and benevolences, apart from the peculiar purpose of its organization, let us see what the association has done in its own legitimate sphere.

Before its formation the trade it represents in this city was utterly demoralized, petty strife prevailed between merchants, bitter jealousy, amounting in some instances almost to hatred, competition carried to such an extent that the compensation received by the trader fell far short of the services rendered. This sad state of affairs was completely changed by the influence of the "Exchange."

Strife ceased and gave place to good fellowship, jealousy was supplanted by a generous confidence, charges were so regulated as to compensate more fairly the merchant for his time, labor, and capital expended, and that without making any unreasonable exactions.

In addition to this benign result, it has been the means of greatly assisting the general trade of our city, its sphere has been enlarged, other trades have enrolled themselves under its banner, thus rendering necessary that change of name which has lately been effected. From an institution whose roll of membership displayed less than a dozen names, it has become one embracing hundreds of firms; its hall became too small for it, and it is now about entering upon the occupancy of the main room of the large and elegant building recently erected at the corner of Second and Gothic streets.

The Chamber of Commerce.

The first preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing the Chamber of Commerce was held September 28, 1865. On December 21, 1865, the following were appointed corporators:—Henry Budd, Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, Howard Hinchman, Jas. A. Wright, Nathan Brooke, Jos. S. Perot, John H. Michener, Wm. Bumm, Edward Slifer, Samuel Hartranft, Louis D. Baugh, Henry Winsor, John Mason, Jr., Seneca E. Malone, Theodore Wilson, George L. Buzby, Conrad S. Grove, Charles H. Cummings, Christian J. Hoffman, and Samuel L. Ward.

On December 30 the following named were appointed to represent the whole committee:—Messrs. Hinchman, Budd, Perot, Buzby, and Grove.

On April 14, 1866, the following committee was appointed to open the books and receive subscriptions:—Hinchman, Perot, Cummings, Brooks, and Buzby.

A meeting of stockholders was held April 25, 1866, when the following officers were elected:—President, Joseph S. Perot; Treasurer and Secretary, Samuel L. Ward; Managers, Alexander G. Cattell, Charles H. Cummings, James A. Wright, Howard Hinchman, Chas. Knecht, Seneca E. Malone, Nathan Brooke, John H. Michener.

April 25, 1867, the following officers were re-elected:—President, Joseph S. Perot; Treasurer, Samuel L. Ward; Managers, Alexander G. Cattell, James A. Wright, Howard Hinchman, Charles H. Cummings, Seneca E. Malone, Nathan Brooke, John H. Michener, Charles Knecht.

Preliminaries of the New Building.

On June 3, 1867, a meeting was held, at which a report was made that the deeds of the property were executed in favor of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

On June 24, 1867, a proposal from Mr. J. Crump for the erection of the building was accepted, and the following-named gentlemen were appointed as a Finance and Building Committee:—Messrs. Hinchman, Cummings, Malone, Knecht, and Brooke.

On October 14, 1867, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, the Hon. A. G. Cattell being the orator selected for the occasion.

On August 12, 1867, the contract was awarded. On April 25, 1868, the old officers were re-elected.

On December 12, 1868, the building was transferred by the contractor to the officers of the association, to allow them to have the walls frescoed and rooms furnished.

On the same day the Tradesmen's Bank also took possession of the room on the first floor.

Description of the Edifice.

The size of the building is 92 feet front on Second street by 150 feet deep on Gothic street, inclusive of the tower. The height from the pavement to the top of the cornice, or eaves of the roof, is 60 feet, and to the top of the tower 80 feet. It is designed as a two story building; with a half story, the latter containing 10 offices, 19 by 34 feet in dimensions. The main entrance is on Second street, which opens into a spacious hall 18 feet wide, floored with marble, and running through the centre of the building to the back street. This hall is flanked on both sides with offices—18 in number—of spacious dimensions, and intended for rental and as a source of revenue. Each of these rooms has ample ventilation and light. The two principal offices have their main entrance on Second street, and in dimensions are 35 feet wide, 38 feet long, and 25 feet high, with doors communicating to other rooms for greater accommodation, if necessary. The large office on the southwest corner, with two others, are already occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, and the corresponding one on the northwest corner is intended for a large insurance office, but not yet occupied. Thus the entire space on the first floor is divided into a hall and 22 offices. The height of story is 24 feet in the clear.

A grand staircase of solid black walnut, of massive design, leads from the first floor to the "Chamber of Commerce." This staircase is built in circular form in the centre of the building. The rotunda thus devoted is thirty-two feet in diameter, and is capped by a dome skylight of stained glass. The ceiling of this dome is seventy-two feet from the floor of the main entrance.

Appearance of the "Chamber."

The "Chamber of Commerce," is one hundred and thirty feet long by eighty-eight feet wide and thirty-five feet high. It occupies the whole of this, the second story.

The top of the grand staircase, which opens on the centre of the room, is surrounded by eight columns of the Corinthian order reaching to the base of the dome, the intervals being filled by a balustrade. The walls are handsomely finished, with pilasters and caps, at intervals, supporting rich stucco cornices and a highly ornate ceiling. Both walls and ceiling are painted in fresco, executed with great taste and skill, by Messrs. Walter & Boleg. The entire floor is lighted by windows on all the four sides, and by one dome skylight. The front of the "Chamber" opens into a small room in the tower, over which is another of equal dimensions, both of which are designed for the exclusive use of Committees. The spaces on either side of the tower are fenced off with massive walnut railings, and furnished with tables and racks of the same material, the inclosures thus made being intended for reading-rooms and the transaction of business. The north and southwest walls are supplied with washstands with marble tops and well-arranged fixtures, and the east end is relieved by a magnificent rostrum, with circular staircase at each end.

The material of this as well as the entire furniture, is solid walnut. The requisite artificial light for the principal chamber will be supplied by 26 four-light brackets on the pilasters and 6 pedestal fixtures of 7 lights each, attached to the top of the railing and between the Corinthian columns. The walls, offices and cellars on the other floors will be supplied with gas from 60 jets, with appropriate fixtures. The entire building is heated by steam apparatus diffused by registers in different parts of the commercial room and offices. The ventilation is provided for by 22 shafts placed in the outer walls, in addition to which is an arrangement for the escape of foul air in the ceiling.

The cellars run under the entire structure. They are separated by arches and piers into twelve sections, each of which has an entrance door in the side of the building. They are 10 feet high in the clear.

The exterior of the building presents an appearance simple, chaste, yet imposing. It has a granite front throughout, with a brown-stone elevation. The front on Second street has a line of columns, with pedestals, fourteen in number, supporting the main cornice above. Between these columns are large circle-headed windows and doorways, surrounded with brown-stone dressings, all designed in the Roman-Doric order of architecture.

The entire outlay of the association upon the structure has been about $200,000, including cost of ground. In addition to which some $15,000 has been expended on furniture, heating and lighting apparatus. Its revenue from the rental of offices, cellars, etc., cannot be accurately estimated, but it will not be less than $30,000 per annum.

On Monday next, at 12 M., the formal dedication of the new structure takes place. The programme consists of a prayer by the Rev. George Bringhurst, an address by John H. Michener, Esq., President of the association, an address by E. Harper Jeffries, Esq., and an oration by George L. Buzby, Esq.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Clerk of the Board of Health, Mr. William P. Troth, Esq., has prepared his annual report for the year 1868. It contains much valuable information.

The Vaccine Physicians report that they have vaccinated the following number of persons:—

Dist.	Total.	Dist.	Total.
First	401	Seventh	112
Second	108	Eighth	1019
Third	478	Ninth	88
Fourth	375	Tenth	842
Fifth	821		
Sixth	963	Cases	5207

Report of vessels visited during the year by Port Physician:—Ships, 25; steamers, 21; brigs, 193; barques, 118; schooners, 181; total, 538; foreign passengers, 472.

By Lazaretto Physician:—Ships, 16; steamers, 13; brigs, 119; barques, 82; schooners, 148; total, 378; foreign passengers, 915.

Grand total visited, 916; grand total of passengers, 1417.

Outside channel visited, 327.

Permits issued during the year to clean cesspools:—

January	209	July	284
February	235	August	169
March	559	September	101
April	914	October	408
May	1816	November	316
June	300	December	223
Total			5644

To remove dead bodies:—

January	57	July	22
February	37	August	31
March	55	September	131
April	202	October	388
May	260	November	199
June	49	December	106
Total			1488

To unload fish, hides, and vegetables:—

June	41	August	45
July	58	September	25
Total			169

Amount of liens during the year 1868, $2207 63

Receipts During the Year 1868.

Permits to clean privy wells	$6,072 50
Permits to remove dead bodies	744 00
Permits to unload fish, hides, and vegetables	84 50
License to clean privy wells	2,350 00
Foreign fees	5,543 00
Coasting fees	338 00
Examination of passengers	780 00
Outside channel visits	1,650 00
Repayment of costs for removal of nuisances	3,344 01
Board of patients	72 43
Miscellaneous	212 50
	$21,110 94
Amount appropriated for the year 1868	63,140 00
Amount expended	53,747 71
Amount merged	$9,292 29

During the entire quarantine season, commencing the 1st of May and closing the 1st of October, the board met every day, and never upon a single occasion was there less than a quorum in attendance.

LARCENY CASE.—Two young men, named Joseph McDevitt and Alexander Stevens, were caught in the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway depot yesterday, in the act of carrying off wheel boxes. They will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, this afternoon. The above company have been annoyed of late by the sudden disappearance of property in the depot.

VIOLATING ORDINANCES.—Matthew Murphy was arrested in the Seventh district yesterday, by Officer Myers, for violating the ordinance prohibiting close driving. He was fined by Alderman Toland.

Godfrey Connelly, for fast driving, was arrested at St. John and Beaver streets yesterday. He was fined by Alderman Eggleton.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

A Description of their Palatial New Store.

On Monday next the beautiful marble store on Chesnut street, west of Broad, erected for the Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co., will be opened to the public. It is needless to say anything in eulogy of the matchless exterior appearance of the building, of its perfect interior arrangements, for from the time the first foundation stone was laid the progress of its erection was under the eye of the city, and its increasing magnificence, as it rose from story to story, made a town's talk. Nevertheless, some little account of the history of the firm which enters it—of the character and extent of their business—and then a description of the structure itself may not prove uninteresting.

In the year 1842 the dry goods house of Evans & Guillou had its origin. It at once took a place in the foremost rank of firms in that business, and its store made the depository in which Philadelphia fashionables sought for the richest of imported fabrics. From that time until the present—the year 1869—the firm as then constituted has but little changed; for, with the exception of the retirement of Mr. Guillou and the admission of some juniors, the concern, so far as regards its partners, remains as it was. Upon the retirement of Mr. Guillou the firm style was Thomas W. Evans & Co. Though the title now is Homer, Colladay & Co., the same gentlemen who founded the fortunes of the house, and by their enterprise and probity raised it to its present impregnable position, are still included in the organization of the partnership.

Shortly after the formation of the house it made connections with many of the great manufacturers of Paris, Lyons, Belfast, etc., and all the European centres producing silks, linens, gloves, hosiery, and the endless variety of textiles that go to make the stock of a great distributing emporium in a metropolitan city. The object of the firm was to obtain exclusive styles of goods, so far as possible, and to their success in this direction is to be attributed, in no small degree, the prosperity that, step by step, followed the rapid increase of their business. Another element which conduced and largely conduced to this success, was their constant endeavor to procure goods to suit—both in quality and price—all classes of customers. While upon the counters of the store could be found fabrics tall enough in price to reach to the bottom of the longest purse, yet the most shrivelled and limp purse could safely venture to them, and from amid the mass of more dainty textures find some, pretty enough, good enough, but so cheap in price that its few pennies would not all be taken in the purchase. Rich and poor were alike certain of discovering goods to suit them. In their new store as in their old, the firm will again make this endeavor to accommodate all.

The name "Homer, Colladay & Co." became long ago a sort of household word, not only with ladies throughout the city, but throughout the South and West. The firm found that from their retail department customers were literally crowded away by people seeking to make wholesale purchases. A season after wards they created a separate and distinct department in their business. This gave relief alike to the troops of fashionable ladies who made the store a general mart and rendezvous, and to the proprietors of first-class dry goods stores in other localities who came to Philadelphia to select that grade of goods of which the smallest dealer keeps at least the show of a supply for the better class of his trade. We have already visited and inspected the new place, to be thrown open to the general public on Monday next. Every Philadelphian will, of course, visit it. The former premises of the firm, No 820 Chesnut street, were handsome, but nothing to compare with the new building. It is just the difference between 1842 and 1869. Times change, and Homer, Colladay & Co.'s store changes with them. In the firm itself there is no change, nor is there any in their connections with their original correspondents in Europe. They buy for gold all the silks, the velvets, the merinoes, the lawns, the hosiery, and all the various articles of merchandise that they import, and retain unbroken connections with the proprietors of the same looms with whose productions they supplied the ladies of Philadelphia in the quiet days of 1842.

Before entering upon a description of the new edifice of the firm, it may be proper to mention that they give employment to some four hundred hands, about three hundred being kept busy in the workrooms, and the remaining one hundred in the salesrooms. Quite a little community of persons. The features of the new store are several; what is more, they are noteworthy to everybody. Each department is separate and distinct, under the charge of a trusty chief. There is one department devoted to sales of all the various kinds; another is filled with hosiery and knitted underwear—a furnishing store in itself. The silk department is something calculated to cause the pupil of a tasteful eye to dilate with admiration; the linen and housekeeping goods department is another consoling study. The woollen and cloth departments are separated like the rest, while a long line of counters is devoted to dress goods of various fabrics.

To our notion the best idea of the whole thing is the department of *lingerie*. "Lingerie" is a good idea. It means that ladies or misses in want of apparel already made, needn't linger any length of time in being supplied with it. In the handsomely furnished parlors, separated from the main body of the store, ladies cannot only be supplied with every article of underwear, and travelling or street dresses, but can order any garment constituting their costume to be made to order. Dressmakers, who learned their art in the most renowned establishments, supervise this particular branch of the business. A family of girls, from a single one to as many as will fill a seminary, can be fitted out in the lingerie department of Homer, Colladay & Co., with entire wardrobes. If any one wants to know why it is that the firm have so many exclusive styles in dress goods, and the many articles of merchandise that fill their shelves, the answer is that one member of the firm spends, among the manufacturers of the European continent, not less than eight months in the year.

The lot on which this store stands, and by which it is entirely covered, measures 54 feet front on Chesnut street. It runs back 232 feet to Sansom street. The building consists of three principal divisions, a three-story front building, 60 feet deep, a four story building, 40 feet deep, and between them a one-story part, 132 feet deep, the roof being pierced by seven large skylights, each 4 feet high and 22 feet wide, giving a pure north light. In order to keep the first floor entirely unobstructed by columns, the rear wall of the two high buildings are supported by two immense cast iron girders, each with two four-inch wrought iron straining rods, and each girder weighing 10 tons, while the floor joists are suspended by strong iron rods from the roof trusses.

The first floor, being the retail salesroom, is subdivided into two parts by a large arched division, the front part devoted to the sales of silks, dress goods, etc.; the division containing on one side the "dark room" for the display of evening goods; on the other side a retiring room for lady customers.

Back of the division is the large room for the sale of mantillas and dresses, and following this, at the extreme end, and at the sides of the large passage leading to Sansom street, are the cutting and fitting rooms for ladies, stairs to upper rooms, and large fire-proof.

The second and third stories of the Chesnut street building are prepared for the wholesale department, while the Sansom street building contains in each of the three upper stories a room 40 by 42 feet, finely lighted and ventilated. This part is devoted to the manufacture of cloaks, dresses, and ladies' underwear. It gives luxurious room for 250 operators, and is provided with every modern convenience and improvement.

The basement is used for receiving goods; has a hydraulic elevator which distributes them into the different departments. It also contains dressing-rooms for the employes in the establishment, which, like the others, is supplied with all appliances for health and comfort. Here are also four large furnaces by which the rooms throughout are heated.

The front of the building is of the finest white Vermont marble, in the Italian renaissance style, the first story with quoins, pilasters, and columns, with semi-circular arches in five openings, two doors and three windows, the centre one rising above the others, and presenting a glass surface of 10 feet 6 inches in width by 25 feet in height. The upper stories are ornamented by pilaster-coupled windows, a large circular opening in middle of second story, a solid marble principal cornice, with heavy ornamental blocking course.

The front on Sansom street is constructed of brick, with granite mountings.

Taken altogether, in their new place the Messrs. Homer, Colladay & Co. have unquestionably one of the finest store edifices in the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Charles Grough went into a skin-dressing establishment at Canal street and Germantown avenue, yesterday, and was helping himself to some skins when discovered. Charles was arrested, and committed by Alderman Eggleton.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—An interesting meeting of the friends of Temperance was held last evening in the lecture-room of the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. The exercises were opened by the singing of an anthem, and prayer by Rev. Spencer Kennard, of the Tenth Baptist Church, who also made an address favoring the movement in behalf of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The following letter was received from the pastor of the church, and was read:—

"I regret that engagements previously made have hindered my attendance at the temperance meetings in my church. I want it to be known that I am in full sympathy with this effort to rouse public opinion against the evils of drunkenness. Let the Church of God show her colors in this movement. While I do not believe that temperance principles of themselves can take a man to heaven, I do not believe a man can get into heaven without temperance principles. It is high time that we marshal our forces to meet the enemy and come down on their front and rear, doubling up their right wing and falling on their left. Success to the temperance men, defeat and consternation to all the grog shops. Respectfully,

"T. DE WITT TALMAGE."

Addresses were then made by Lowell Dodge, Hiram Ward, L. Pollock, and others. A number of signatures were obtained to the total abstinence pledge.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Fifteen Barrels of Whisky, claimed by James Maguire. An information for forfeiture. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Twenty-five Barrels of Whisky claimed by David B. Taylor and John Denan. An information for the forfeiture of liquor seized on the ground that it was raw and fraudulently marked rectified. On trial.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—The Vulcan Oil case from the city list was argued to-day.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare. W. & H. R. Raiguel vs. Magee, Hicks & Co., garnishees of Mary A. McEvatt. An attachment execution. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Block et al. vs. Bonda, Keller & Nutting. An action to recover damages for a breach of a contract to employ plaintiff's schooner, which was brought on here under an agreement to ship coal to Boston in her. Verdict for plaintiffs, $312 50.

Lydia Elison, executrix, vs. William Shields. An action on a bond. Defense alleged payment. On trial.

The Byrnes Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Yesterday the arguments of counsel having been made and the charge of the Court delivered, in the case of Samuel Holt, tried for the murder of Edward Byrnes, the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. After several hours, absence from the court-room, they returned and stated to the Judges that the pistol presented to them as the one taken from the prisoner at his arrest, they had found broken in twain, and a question had arisen among them as to whether this could have been its condition on the night of the murder; and upon this point they requested instructions from the Court. The foreman exhibited the weapon, and in truth the barrel was removed from the stock. The judges refused to say anything upon the subject, because there was no legal evidence of it before the jury. The jury returned to their room and in a few moments rendered a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was thereupon discharged.

This pistol was one with a revolving barrel, containing three chambers, and a self-cocker. The barrel was fastened to the stock by a rod of iron that connected with the machinery of the trigger, and caused the barrel to revolve. Had the weapon been broken throughout its trial, as when produced by the jury, it is reasonable to suppose, indeed it is almost certain that it would have been discovered, for it was repeatedly handled by the two District Attorneys, by the prisoner's counsel by whom it probably was inspected carefully and scrupulously, and by the judges themselves and assuredly the breach would have been found. Moreover, it underwent the same manipulation at the former trial of Holt for the murder of Christopher Bowes without such disclosure. This morning an investigation of the pistol itself proves that the rod of iron at the point of the fracture is of a light color and brittle, having all the appearance of a clean, new break, and that a spring projecting from the stock against the barrel prevents the two parts from remaining together without the aid of the rod which is broken. The fact that this was never discovered until the weapon had been given to the jurors, and was first brought to light by them and the fracture being apparently very recent, are, to say the least, peculiar.

The McKieve Homicide.

The trial of the boy George Young, for the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15th last, was next before the Court. The defendant was indicted jointly with seven others, most of whom have been tried, and their cases fully reported. The facts in all are alike, except that in this case it was testified by a witness for the Commonwealth that the defendant left the scene of the murder before the fatal affray had fairly begun. At the close of their testimony the District Attorneys abandoned the prosecution as not being sustained by the evidence and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. E. M. Whitesides and Christian Kneas, Esqs., represented the accused.

Grand Jury Presentment.

This morning the Grand Jury, having completed their labors, made a final presentment to the court setting forth that during the term they have acted upon 850 bills of indictment, of 223 were returned true bills and 157 ignored.

TO ALDERMEN.

In the presentment the Grand Inquest bitterly complain of the frequency of frivolous prosecutions instituted by parties from no higher motive apparently than the gratification of petty spleen and private malice, and in express terms they condemn the course of our committing magistrates in entertaining such cases and referring them to the Court, thereby uselessly expending public time and money and vexing those who are thus without cause accused.

An instance is given in which one Joseph Miller appeared before Alderman Dallas, and charged James Burside with the larceny of three quoits, valued at two cents each, "altogether amounting to the value of six cents." The Alderman held Burside in $100 bail to answer at Court, and in default of this bail he would have been compelled to remain in prison awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

This is one explanation of the crowded condition of the prison. Of course the indictment was ignored, and had it been in the power of the Grand Jury, they would have imposed the costs upon the alderman, and many others in similar cases. They request the Court to give expression to the law and common sense that should govern committing magistrates in the exercise of their functions.

MOYAMENSING.

The usual visit was paid to the County Prison which was found neat and well kept so far as the keeper and immediate managers were concerned, but in a sad state otherwise. In the untried department were 195 cells containing 350 persons—two and three in a cell. This is regarded as a gross injustice to untried prisoners, whom the law presume to be innocent and not subject to punishment until proven guilty, and as leading to gross immorality.

In the department of convicts were found 190 cells and 398 prisoners. This is a fearful state of affairs, and when connected with the practice of keeping the outside door of each cell closely barred thereby rendering the ventilation imperfect and the air impure, becomes a cause of fear of epidemic and is disproved by the Grand Jury. For the requirements of this large community 400 new cells are rendered necessary.

ALMSHOUSE.

This institution was visited, and is favorably mentioned. The population was found to number 3890 souls, and it is suggested that these paupers might be organized into regular manufacturing forces, so as to benefit their health and better to prepare them for out-door work and usefulness. The erection of a House of Correction was in this connection urged for relief of the Almshouse and County Prison.

PENITENTIARY.

This place met the approval of the Inquest in all respects except that too many persons are there confined, there being 670 persons to 540 cells.

RAILROADS, BRIDGES, STREETS, TENEMENT-HOUSES, FACTORIES, AND JUNK-SHOPS.

These subjects are rarely found in such documents as this, but here some important suggestions are made. It is asked that it shall be included in the scope of grand jury duties to inspect county bridges, and see that they are kept in proper repair, securing the safety of travellers and facilitating transportation; also to visit our large factories, where hundreds, may thousands, of hands are employed night and day, many of whom are children, and to see that these minors are properly treated and receive the three months' schooling in the year that they are entitled to, and prevent those impositions that some depraved employers practice upon those over whom they have no great an advantage.

Railway crossings should be watched, and where the necessary safeguards for the lives of the thousands that are continually passing them are not provided there whose duty it is to provide them should be presented as guilty of a crime that calls for severe punishment, and here it is mentioned that at Broad street and the Reading Railroad is a large and dangerous excavation, thirty feet deep and forty wide, that requires immediate attention and repair.

The present condition of the streets are spoken of as evidencing an offense against decency and the law, on the part of those whose duty it is to keep them clean, and who have neglected that duty. It is an outrage that the health of the whole community should be thus endangered by the action of the elements upon the accumulation of filth in the highways, merely because of street cleaners' indolence, and that official allowed to go unpunished.

The tenement houses in Bedford street and St. Mary Street are said to be nests of vice, and fit subjects for the supervision of the Grand Jury; and junk shops are classed as places for the encouragement of crime in the young, and it is suggested that when the proprietors of such establishments are convicted of receiving stolen goods, the full extent of the law shall be meted out to them.

The Court, having thanked the Grand Jurors for their prompt attention to business, discharged them from further attendance.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Defeat of the Metropolitan Police Bill in the Senate—The Vote—Proceedings in the House.

Defeat of the Metropolitan Police Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.—The Metropolitan Police bill has been beaten by a vote of 11 yeas to 20 nays. Senators Lowry, Fisher, Osterhout, Taylor, Stutzman, and Robinson, Republicans, voted in the negative.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26.—The bill creating a Metropolitan Police force in Philadelphia was taken up, and the first section being read, Mr. Wallace called for the yeas and nays. Before they were called Mr. Hensey made a speech in its favor, taking the ground that it was far more important than any legislation asked for by Philadelphia during the session. He felt it his duty not only to record his vote, but to raise his voice in support of its passage. The present police force was organized at the time of consolidation, and although it is constituted as efficiently as it can be made under the existing system, it is far inferior to the requirements, and so large that it is impossible for the Mayor to give it the necessary attention.

He then showed what were the essentials of a well-regulated police, and the importance of a total change. He did not advocate it from partisan motives, for a question which involved the safety and protection of the lives and property of a community should rise far above party considerations. An objection had been made to the bill that it would diminish the dignity of the Mayor, but if he understood the matter correctly, if through the efficiency of a police the city was protected from the outrages of murderers, burglars, and incendiaries, would it not elevate, ennoble, and add lustre to his administration? A cry for the passage of this bill came up from the graves of the murdered victims of the October election—men slaughtered by those who claim the right to control the city, and he adjured every Senator who was hesitating not to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage.

House of Representatives.

The special order was the consideration of the following House bill—That it shall and may be lawful for railroad and canal companies to aid corporations authorized by law to develop the coal, iron, lumber, and other material interests of the Commonwealth, by the purchase of their capital stock and bonds, or either of them, or by the guarantee of, or agreement to purchase the principal and interest, or either of such bonds.

Mr. Nice offered an amendment excluding the counties of Columbia, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and Dauphin from the operations of the bill, which amendment was agreed to.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Railroads.

Among the bills reported from the various committees, were the following:—

By Mr. Bunn, an act authorizing the trustees and congregation of the Second Baptist Church to sell their burial ground, without amendment.

Also, a Senate bill for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Davis presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade in favor of the repeal of the usury laws.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Destructive Fire in Sandwich.

SANDWICH, Feb. 26.—A fire broke out this morning in Swift's block, on Jarvis street, and spread until all the buildings from Willow street to the store of Aivah Holway were destroyed. Among the sufferers are George P. Drew, loss, $5000—insured; W. F. Burbank, stoves, loss, $5000—insured; Swift's block, loss, $6000—insured; Charles S. Brooks, dry goods, loss, $4000—not insured; Charles E. Burges, clothing, loss, $3000—insured; Montezuma block, owned by John G. Miller, loss, $5000—insured. The total loss is estimated at $20,000 to $30,000.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad yesterday elected the following Directors: J. D Cameron and William Colder, of Harrisburg; A. E. Kapp, of Northumberland; Geary Small, B. F. Newcomer, and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; E. C. Biddle, John M. Kennedy, Jacob P. Jones, Wister Morris, and Edmund Smith (the latter in place of John A. Wright, absent in Europe), of Philadelphia; and Henry Welsh, of New York. The newly elected Directors subsequently met and elected John D. Cameron, Esq., President, and John W. Dubarry, Esq., Vice-President.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Stocks dull. Gold 132¼. Exchange, 109; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do, 1864, 113⅛; do, 1865, 114⅝; new, 111⅝; 1867, 111⅝; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central, 165½; Reading, 92½; Hudson River, 153½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 96⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Illinois Central, 140; Chicago and Rock Island, 126¼.

New York, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold at 29@29¼. Flour declining 5 @ 10c.; State, $6 70@7; Southern, $8 60@12; California, $6@8 for old, and $8 10@10 50 for new; sales of 28,600 bbls. Wheat dull and declined 1c; sales of 7500 bushels No 2 at $1 54. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 32,000 bushels mixed Western at 91@92c.; yellow Western at 92c. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31 75@32 12½. Lard steady; steam, 19@19¼c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet and weak nominally at 29c. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white, 94@95; yellow, 88@90. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye dull and nominal at $1 40@1 55. Pork quiet at $33@33 50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17@16¾c; clear do., 18@18¾c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard quiet at 20¾c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164½	Western Union T.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36¼	Cleveland and Tol.	105¾
Phil. and Read. R.	92¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	97¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	66
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¼	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¾	Adam Express Co	59
Chic. and N. W. prf.	91	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¼	Tennessee 6s, new	65¼
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	122¾	Gold	132¼
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	101½	Market steady.	

PUBLIC SALE OF EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, the valuable livery stable and large lot, northeast corner of Seventeenth and Vine; stores, Nos. 930 and 921 Market street; mill property, Tasker street, east of Eighth; elegant residence, No. 1520 Spring Garden street; several desirable small dwellings; valuable stocks, loans, etc. See their pamphlet catalogues.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Isaac Hink was arrested at No. 960 Market street, yesterday, for passing counterfeit twenty-five cent notes. He was taken into custody by Officer Reppard, and in his possession were found eight counterfeit twenty-five-cent notes. Isaac was held in $2000 bail to answer by Commissioner Smith.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—Peter Robinson (colored) had an altercation with Andrew Collins (colored) at Eighth and Emeline streets, yesterday afternoon. Robinson, it is said, drew a razor and cut Andrew over the face. The defendant had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and was held to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 Pa 6s, '79	95	200 sh Read RR.	46⅛
100 sh Read. RR.	46⅛	do.	46¼
200 do	46¼	do.	46⅜
100 do	46⅜	200 do	46¼
		200 do	46⅜

SECOND BOARD.